

The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

NO. 44.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:19 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:34 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:33 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:00 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	9:00 "
8:30 "	10:00 "
9:30 "	11:00 "
10:30 "	12:00 "
11:30 "	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:30 "	4:30 "
5:10 "	5:35 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:20 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:30 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:53 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 15 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" South		4:05

MAIL CLOSING.

North	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:55	12:09
South	6:15	5:24
South	11:35	3:35

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching, 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Combes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDICIAL SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Beck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
C. L. McCracken	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

Tunnels Endanger Chicago Buildings. Chicago.—Practically all construction work on the underground tunnels of the Illinois Tunnel Company has been stopped by the order of Mayor Dunne, and no work will be permitted to go on until the company devises some method of constructing its connections, by-passes and new drifts to prevent the danger of the sinking of buildings and the settling of the streets. It was deemed necessary to take some immediate steps to protect the office buildings and streets from the results of the undermining.

CURRENT NEWS IN SUMMARIZED FORM

Review of Important Occurrences of the Past Week Prepared for Our Readers in Condensed Paragraphs

What Has Happened in Various Places Throughout the Entire World Reported in Brief and Interesting Items.

Baron Sannomiya Yoshitane, Grand Master of Ceremonies at the imperial court of Japan, died last week from cancer.

The police of Grand Michele, Sicily, fired on strikers who were stoning them, killing seven and wounding a number of others.

In the course of a conversation, Premier Rios of Spain gave it to be understood that the international Moroccan conference would meet at Madrid.

The Peruvian Government has ordered the sub-prefects to issue free of charge certificates to Peruvians of Chinese descent going to the United States.

A tornado has swept through several miles of the Mesilla valley in New Mexico and almost ruined the fruit crop in the section visited. Several houses were damaged.

W. E. Dauchy, who has been the engineer in charge of the Culbra division of the canal work and an appointee of former Chief Engineer Wallace, has resigned.

The court-martial which has been trying Prokopo, the man who shot and killed Colonel Kremanko, Chief of Police of Viborg, Finland, July 21st, has sentenced him to be hanged.

The Canadian Government has renewed the mail contract with the Union Steamship Company for the Canadian-Australian line, the subsidy payable by the Dominion being raised \$15,000.

A wind and rain storm caused damage estimated at several hundred thousand dollars in Southwestern Ohio and less serious loss in other parts of the State and in Kentucky and Indiana.

Henry Young, a negro, who shot and killed Edward E. Perry on the Bass plantation near Lake Cormorant, Miss., was taken from Sheriff Withers and a deputy and at the scene of the crime hanged by an armed mob.

According to a statement made by a director of the Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia, based on a canvass made by the police, there are 60,683 names on the voting lists of the city, which, under the law, have no right to be thereon. The assessors in all the voting districts of the city will be asked to strike the alleged fraudulent names from the list.

Vermont's State holiday, the anniversary of the battle of Bennington, was signalized by the dedication of a memorial tower to the Revolutionary patriot, Ethan Allen, in Burlington, with Vice-President Fairbanks as the principal speaker.

It is gazetted that Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the fourth grade upon the editor of the Louisville Anzeiger, Waldemar von Nostitz of Louisville, Ky., and the Order of the Crown, fourth class, on Dr. J. J. von Washington.

A dispatch from Tien-tsin says that as the Dowager Empress was leaving the northwest gate in a litter, on the way to the summer palace, a man in the uniform of a soldier attempted to kill her. A soldier of the Imperial Guard promptly bayoneted him. The Empress was unhurt.

Nine Italians were blown to shreds and their house reduced to atoms by a dynamite explosion at the construction camp of Dunleavy Brothers, about six miles from Durbin, W. Va. It is thought to be only another chapter in the feud between the gang of desperadoes and Italians.

A free ride to the Lake View beach resort for any mother who boards a street-car with her baby is offered by Manager Gonzenbach of the street railway company of Sheboygan, Wis., as an experiment in humanitarianism. The baby itself will be a street-car pass. It must be carried in its mother's arms and not be more than two years old.

The total enrollment of pupils in all the public schools of Hawaii on June 30th was 15,202. Of these 4148 are Hawaiians, 2331 part Hawaiians,

GERMANY FACES SERIOUS REVOLT

Almost All Her Colonies in Southwest Africa Are Engaged in Rebellion Against Kaiser's Methods

Campaign Has Already Cost a Vast Sum and Many Lives Are Lost—Subjugation of Fierce Tribes Is a Hard Task.

New York.—A special to the Times from Berlin says: The situation in the German colonies in Africa is worrying the Emperor and Government to a much greater extent than is generally suspected. Almost all the colonies are now in revolt.

The trouble is due to German colonial methods. The cruiser Adler and re-enforcement of troops will be sent to East Africa. Already about 15,000 troops have been sent to Africa.

The campaign in Southwest Africa has already cost about \$62,500,000, with practically nothing to show for it. It has also cost over 1000 German lives. Among the killed were many women and children, massacred by tribesmen.

The casualties are increasing. Hundreds of deaths from disease and inaction have occurred within the last six weeks, and a startling fact is that fewer men have been wounded than have died.

In spite of the frequent reports of German victories, the subjugation of the rebellious tribes appears no nearer. It is said the German troops are in the habit of driving natives over the British border, and then reporting a victory.

Berlin.—The Governor of German East Africa telegraphs that the situation in the colony has changed for the worse. The Emperor has ordered two cruisers to proceed immediately to East Africa. Re-enforcements also will be sent to aid the protective troops of the country.

3882 whites, 2938 Japanese, 1353 Chinese and 550 others, including South Sea Islanders, negroes, Koreans, Malays, Hindus and other races. The total number of teachers employed in the public schools of the Territory is 414. Of these 69 are Hawaiians, 85 part Hawaiians, 250 whites, 4 Chinese and 6 others. There are 184 schoolhouses in the Territory and the value of school property is \$810,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company in Montreal a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and of 3 per cent on the common for the half year ended June 30th was declared. The gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30th were \$50,481,882. The working expenses were \$35,006,796, leaving net earnings of \$15,475,086.

With the visible supply of bananas reduced to less than half the usual amount because of the restrictions on importation made by the quarantine at New Orleans, wholesale dealers of Chicago are predicting a famine in the fruit. Prices during the last two weeks have shown a steady rise until they are about double what they were a month ago and the demand is greater than the supply.

A mass of limestone weighing thousands of tons slid from a side of the quarry of mill A, of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company at Ormond, Pa. Twenty-seven men were at work in the quarry. Only nine got away safe. The remaining eighteen were huddled in a space ten feet square, and twelve of them were killed and six injured. All of the men were Slavonians.

During a performance of a circus at Clarksville, Tenn., Charles Duncan, a lion trainer of Louisville, Ky., was seriously injured in a fight with a lion. Duncan slipped and fell and the lion leaped upon him and bit and crushed his left shoulder in a frightful manner. The lion was forced into a corner after some time by the use of hot irons and Duncan was rescued in a serious condition.

The bones of three Americans, two men and a boy, will be taken from their graves in the municipal cemetery at Guadalajara, Mexico, and sold to bone buyers unless taxes are paid on them. The annual list of graves on which taxes are due has been published by the city authorities, and among the names are those of Louis Norwald, W. A. McConnell and Douglas Kilbrell, Americans, who died several years ago. Kilbrell was a boy.

WILL EXTERMINATE THE CODLIN MOTH

Experiments of Horticultural Commissioners in Breeding Deadly Parasite Crowned With Success

Insects Will Now Be Propagated and Distributed Among the Fruit Growers of the Golden State as Needed.

San Francisco.—Skilled observers at the headquarters in this city of the State Horticultural Commission watched with intense interest the outcome of a remarkable experiment, then declared that a result of great importance to the entire fruit industry of California had been attained, says the Call. A spidery-legged fly of thin and extremely muscular body, moved briskly about in a glass jar and then with wonderful instinct and great agility went straight toward some thin strips of wood in the depths of a framework in which was deftly concealed the natural prey of this fly.

Four months ago eggs and worms of the codlin moth parasite were put in cold storage in this city and have since remained there, uninterrupted, under a steady temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The cold was just above the freezing point. In the ice chests all development was arrested. To the ordinary perception, death had followed this protracted chilling of minute forms of life. But science persisted that insect vitality is greater than might be suspected.

From the ice chests, a few days ago, eggs of the codlin moth parasite that had for 120 days been in a chilling atmosphere maintained at 40 degrees were taken to the headquarters of the Horticultural Commissioner in the ferry building. They were carefully deposited where the warmth of the sun might thaw them out and then a fierce insect destroyer of the codlin moth worm appeared. Directly this warlike insect began its work of extermination as briskly as if there were no such a thing in the world as an ice chest prison and no such condition as four months of entirely suspended animation in an egg.

What was demonstrated is that all fruit tree parasites and the beneficial bugs that destroy the parasites may be placed in cold storage in season, held in absolute check until they are needed, and at the proper time, when there is a demand for the insect pest destroyer or for the insect that it preys upon to serve for pest destroyer food, it can be almost instantly met. This cuts out a long wait of months that has heretofore been necessary.

Now the work of propagation may go on as well in winter as in summer, and the citrus fruit orchards and all other orchards in the State have their value enhanced by an interesting experiment, the result of which has been to insure their future as much as any other cause that has yet been discovered.

May Change Inauguration Date.

Washington.—That Congress, at its next session, will issue a call for a change in the Constitution making the date for induction of Presidents into office some time in the latter part of April or the first part of May instead of March 4th is now believed probable. Governors of various states and territories have written expressing the view that the date should be changed. A committee having the matter in charge will memorialize Congress to have the date changed.

Denounces Christian Science.

Warsaw, Ind.—At the opening of the eleventh annual Winona Bible Conference at Winona Lake Rev. Mr. Chapman, who preached the annual sermon, arraigned Christian Science, saying: "False doctrines have arisen, and chiefest of those is Christian Science. The Christian Scientists dishonor our Lord. Anything which covers or hides the purpose for which Christ came is false and ought to be rebuked."

Crushed to Death by Caving Sand.

Gold Beach, Or.—While sinking a deep prospect hole on the beach here, J. L. Wright was killed by being crushed by caving sand. Life was extinct when the body was recovered an hour after the accident happened.

Three Negroes Hanged.

Memphis, Tenn.—James Norfleet, John Champion and General Bone, three negro murderers, were hanged here. They killed a woman of their own race.

WILL INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS ON CANAL

Charges of Mismanagement in Connection With Work on the Isthmus to Be Probed by Congress

Ex-Engineer Wallace to Testify—Stories May Have Their Origin in a Desire to Prevent Construction of Big Ditch.

Washington.—Former Chief Engineer J. F. Wallace of the Panama canal will be given a chance to tell his story to Congress through a Congressional committee during the coming winter. Mr. Wallace has been a great deal talked about, but has said nothing since he resigned his position. There has been evident of late a tendency toward a revulsion of opinion in favor of Mr. Wallace, certainly of suspending judgment till more is known about the real reason why he quit the canal.

Charges more and more openly made and more and more specific involve the canal managers, and a Congressional investigation is considered almost a certainty. Wallace will be the star witness. He knows more about the canal than anybody else. He has not told it yet, but there is little doubt he would tell it if he had the opportunity to tell it to a friendly audience. It is insisted that the money spent on the canal thus far has been wasted and that the Commission admits this by stopping all excavation in order to turn attention to sanitation and preparing quarters for the workers. The enemies of the canal, or enemies of the Commission, demand to know what assurance there is that this waste of millions will not be multiplied in the future if the present methods continue.

Between friends who think it is a victim of mismanagement and enemies who want to kill the canal there will be lively times in the coming Congressional session.

That a determined effort will be made to kill the entire project, to convince Congress and the country that the Panama route was a mistake, and to move the whole enterprise off to Nicaragua has been reported for some time. Some of the people who will favor changing to Nicaragua will be sincere about it. Others will use Nicaragua as an argument for the sake of killing Panama, but with no idea that Panama once out of the way any canal will be built at Nicaragua.

Worse things than mere mismanagement are charged. It is alleged that the canal is being made and is likely to continue to be made a national goose laying golden eggs for favored contractors; that supplies are bought without reference to needs, but with a view to the desires of contractors to furnish them at good profits; that there is such a lack of co-ordination among the different departments of canal management that time and money are wasted through the lack of organization.

Not only is it expected that Mr. Wallace will be called upon to tell what he knows, but it is added that employees now on the isthmus who have been intimate with the details of affairs will be summoned to make known their complaints.

Canal Commission Adopts Coat of Arms

Washington.—The Isthmian Canal Commission has adopted as a coat of arms for the Government of the Panama canal zone and for the use of the commission a shield showing a bas-relief of a Spanish galleon of the seventeenth century, under full sail, coming head on, between two banks, the sky being yellow with the glow of sunset, in the shield the colors of the arms of the United States. Under it is written "The Land Divided, the World United."

Will Not Grant French Demands.

Fez, Morocco.—The Sultan has declined to accede to the demands of the French Minister for the payment of an indemnity and the release of Allah-Sil-Gharb, who was arrested in consequence of local troubles. The Sultan claims jurisdiction over all Algerian settlements in Morocco. The incident may lead to important developments.

Damage Done by Storm.

St. Cloud, Minn.—A storm passed over this city, causing many thousands of dollars' loss. Nearly 300 outhouses and sheds were blown down. Trees were uprooted and hundreds of windowpanes broken.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits, July 1 to Feb. 1
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer, August 1 to October 1
Trout, April 1 to November 1
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15
Mountain Quail and Grouse, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves, July 1 to Feb. 15
Tree squirrel, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Male Deer, July 15 to Nov. 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited. Trout, April 1 to Nov. 1
Steeked (in tide-water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 16
Striped Bass, Three-pound limit, July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon, Oct. 1 to Sept. 10
Lobster or Crawfish, Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp, Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs, 6 inches across back, Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Turgeon and Female Crab, Prohibited
Abalone, Less than 15 inches long.

Witte Encourages the Jews.

Chicago.—Adolf Kraus returned to Chicago well satisfied with the result of the conference of Jewish representatives with Mr. Witte in Portsmouth. He said: "There is no doubt from present indications that the Russian Assembly when called will take seriously the question of settling the Jewish rights. Mr. Witte fairly and candidly discussed the conditions as they exist in Russia, and, taking it all in all, we were much pleased with the interview and feel better times are coming for our people there. I notice in some papers the statement that the interview was prompted by Russia's need for money. This is unwarranted, for while unquestionably great financiers were present at that meeting, such a statement is unjust to Mr. Witte and to other men present. There was not the slightest reference made to finances."

Sews Up His Own Leg.

Redding.—Charles Ford, a miner near Whiskeytown, while cutting timber, let the ax slip, cutting the left leg to the bone. Ford, impatient at the non-arrival of a surgeon, took a large drink of whisky for a brace, and with an ordinary large needle, linen and thread sat in bed and took twelve stitches in his own leg, closing the wound.

Favor Free Trade in Spain.

Madrid.—The managing committee of the Mercantile Club has memorialized the Minister of Finance recommending the Government to return to free trade and condemning protection, which, it states, is the origin of labor troubles and was the cause of the loss of Cuba and the Philippines.

Russia Issues Internal Loan.

St. Petersburg.—An imperial ukase has been issued formally authorizing the issuance of the new internal loan of \$100,000,000 at 5 per cent.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Still, it is not the first time that France has yielded to Germany.

Men are compelled to invent all kinds of tools because they have no hairpins with which to do things.

Mrs. Eddy says that poverty is not a disease. What she means is that in her case it was not incurable.

If Norway had known the thing could be done so easily it would have severed its connection long ago.

When the Hawaiian planters begin fighting Claus Spreckels in California there will be plenty of cane raised.

It is reassuring, however, to learn that Bjornstjerne Bjornson cordially indorses the new movement of his countrymen.

"Is proposing a lost art?" asks the Kansas City Star. The record of breach of promise cases furnishes a negative answer.

Conan Doyle was fined recently for fast automobiling. This is the first chance Scotland Yard has ever had to get back at him.

A Berlin woman who was a professional faster committed suicide by shooting. It's a mystery why she didn't starve herself to death.

A Japanese cadet has just been admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It might not be a bad idea now to send an American cadet to Japan.

It sometimes happens that when a man comes home about 2 a. m. and finds his wife waiting for him at the head of the stairs he imagines he is a bigamist.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the life of the late Gen. Gomez is the fact that he lived almost seven years since the close of the war without being the principal of an investigation.

A French engineer thinks a railway could be built under the earth, including a tunnel under Bering strait, for \$250,000,000. Probably a few more thinks might cause him to alter his figures a little.

One thing for which the public has to be thankful is that it has been spared the details of the Bowen-Loomis controversy. And over a measly little old \$8,000 check. Hardly worth the trouble of investigating.

Luther Burbank, the Santa Rosa, Cal., plant wizard, is said now to have achieved the feat of growing chestnuts on trees only eighteen months old. Chauncey Depew ought to get a few of Mr. Burbank's rapid action chestnut trees for his conservatory.

Somebody has at last discovered that Byron was a plagiarist. Six lines scattered through some of his unknown poems are very similar to lines that were written by Burns, Scott and Tuckell. This discovery may probably be listed as another triumph of the twentieth century.

The beautifully illustrated publications devoted to "country life" might have an important effect in keeping the boys on the farm if the boys could be made to see any connection between their own experiences and the sort of country life that is exploited in the pictures.

We want popular verbs for several operations introduced by modern science. The X-rays, the Flinsen treatment for lupus, the operations of radium for cancer, and what not—what are the words for these? A man is guillotined or hanged; his leg amputated; he is trepanned. What is it when he is rayed, Flinsened, radiumed? We still want a wireless word. What is the synonym for telephone when one speaks over the instrument to which a phonograph is attached? And have we finally agreed that tomorrow is the verb to travel by automobile?

Professor Elie Metchnikoff, a professor in the Pasteur Institute at Paris, who is described as "one of the foremost scientists in the world," has come forward with what he believes to be fresh proofs of man's blood relationship to the anthropoid ape. Incidentally he calmly brushes aside all religion with the statement that it involves the idea of the supernatural origin of man and is consequently absurd. Of course, this should settle the whole question, but probably it will not. There can be no possible objection to a man's believing that he is descended from an ape, but there should be no objection to another man's holding the contrary, and in the case in question one man's theory is as good as another's. Professor Metchnikoff's "proofs" to the contrary notwithstanding. If they really were proofs nobody could question them; as it is, a majority of people do question them.

When Governor General Trepoff was appointed by the czar virtual dictator of Russia, the first thing he did to give the people a taste of his power was to summon additional bodies of Cossacks to St. Petersburg to put

down public meetings and to shoot down persons who dared to participate in public processions. His next step was to call a meeting of the heads of the universities and colleges and to advise them to raise the tuition fees to 500 rubles to prevent the matriculation of poor students. A tyrant's advice is as good as a highwayman's command, and it is needless to relate that Trepoff was obeyed by the pedagogues. Trepoff's reason was: "The spread of education among the people is dangerous to the government." In that one sentence is confessed the whole story of the weakness and rottenness of the Russian government.

Ever since nail was first driven or wheelbarrow first mended the handy man has been praised. But the handy woman has been taken for granted, and her accomplishments have been so little celebrated that the woman of the future is in danger of despising and neglecting them. It would be a broken, torn, shiftless, comfortless world in which there was no Jill of all trades. What does Jill do? First, she is a skillful mender. The ugliest three-cornered rent is concealed by her clever stitches. She has even been known to add an embroidered vine to a skirt to assuage the grief of the child who had torn her best frock. On occasion, Jill can solder a hole in a coffee pot or set a broken pane of glass. She is passed mistress in the repair of disabled toys, and is nurse and doctor for sick cats and dogs. Then what wonders she can work with a hairpin! She can lock bureau drawers and unlock trunks with that useful instrument. She can extract a bean from the baby's ear and a reed from a cabinet organ with the same device. Jill is a treasure in the kitchen, for she can make a toothsome something out of nothing. While the others are talking about what is not to be had for the unexpected guests, she has killed a hen and has it half picked. Her "minute pudding" is as good as her "hurry-up cake." When she is ten miles from a lemon, she knows how to make an iced coffee which is a fair substitute for nectar. Jill may pretend not to play the piano, but everybody begs for her accompaniments. She does not dawdle, but her sketches keep restless children happy on a rainy day. Although she declares she has not a single accomplishment, there are people who would rather hear her read aloud than hear any one else sing. She is not a trained nurse, but when she enters a sickroom she seems to belong there, and if Death comes, she knows with what quiet state he should be greeted. From the cradle to the grave Jill is the right woman in the right place, and the world cannot spare her.



A husband is ashamed to be affectionate in public; a woman not to be.

A girl will always resist flirting if there are no men or boys anywhere around.

In a peek-a-boo shirt waist some women remind one of a man falling out of a balloon.

When a man is young he wants to marry and love, and money doesn't count; when he is married he wants money, and nothing else counts.—New York Press.

Either the man who runs an automobile has a lot of money or he owes a lot.

The fun of pretending to like opera more than vaudeville is that our friends pretend to believe us.

It's queer how a woman will believe everything in a historical novel and doubt an encyclopedia.

A nice thing about marrying money is everybody envies you so much more than you do yourself.

A girl's idea of a romance is a man who wears a woman's ring on his finger and looks sadly at it.

A man is more modest than the average woman, but she acts more so.

When a man asks a girl if she likes strawberries she is sure he is making love to her.

It is queer that the less clothes a woman has on to be in full dress the more they cost her.

The Drama Analyzed.

Mrs. Craigie, better known to novel readers under her pen name of "John Oliver Hobbes," has just come forward with a new dramatic generalization, though she frankly admits that in stating it she is but the self-appointed mouthpiece of a small girl of her acquaintance who frequently accompanies her theater-loving parents to the play. According to this 9-year-old authority all drama is to be divided as follows:

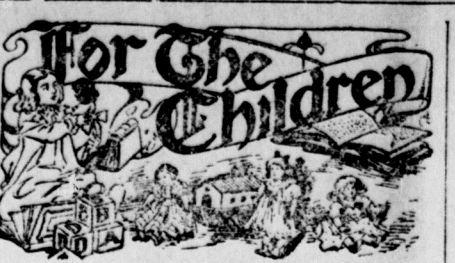
"Tragedy is where you wear fancy dress and get murdered.

"Just plays is where you're like other people and die of illness or commit suicide.

"And comedy is where you go through with a great deal and yet live."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The only human being in the world whose obligations and duties are not bound by the clock, is the mother.

Love in a cottage is almost as vision as wealth in an air castle.



His Compensation.
I'm "kep' in" when I'm "tardy."
An' I'm "kep' in" when I'm "late";
I'm "kep' in" for "position"—
That means not settin' straight.
I'm kep' in" on my joggerly,
My readin' an' my writin',
An' I'm "kep' in" some for laughin',
But I'm "kep' in" most for fightin'.

I'm "kep' in" when my marbles
Comes rattlin' from my pockets,
An' sometimes when my matches
Gets mixed up with my rockets.

I'm "kep' in" ef I whisper,
An' I'm "kep' in" ef I chaw
The piece of gum I've borried
An' am warnin' in my jaw!

The truth is, 'at I'm "kep' in"
Most everything I do!
But one jolly thing about it
Is, the teacher's "kep' in" too!
—Leslie's Monthly.



Helen's Nest.
Once upon a time there was a little girl named Helen. She lived in the country, and about her house there were many fine trees, where the birds came every year to spend the summer. Now Helen loved to watch the birds, butterflies and bees doing their work. Well, one day Mr. and Mrs. Oriole came to look at the big elm tree. They soon decided to build a nest there, and each flew off in a different direction to find building material.

"Oh, papa," cried Helen, who had caught the gleam of brilliant orange and black, "let's help them so they'll stay here."

"All right, little girl," answered her father.

Helen had helped birds before by putting bits of string and worsted and straws on the ground and nearby bushes.

Suddenly she clapped her hands, exclaiming, "Oh, I'm going to label this nest, and then, after it's all built, it will be mine!"

So she carefully wrote her name on a tag of paper, putting a long piece of white string through the end of the tag. On some other tags she wrote the day and month, "May 28." Then they were left in plain sight and Helen scampered away.

The birds did not seem to notice the strings at first, but later every one was gone, and from that hanging nest waved six little tags bearing Helen's name and the date!

When the birds had raised their families and gone south, her father took down the nest and brought it into the house to Helen.—St. Nicholas.

How Rover Gave Alarm.

Old Rover seldom barked. Only when there was great excitement and he wished to rouse the whole family did his heavy voice sound, and then every one came to see what was the matter. He lived in a little house all by himself out on the lawn, and at night he wore a great chain about his neck, for if Rover found it necessary to bark, he might also think it necessary to take the situation into his own hands.

One night it was storming furiously, and the wind howled about the house. It was midnight when Rover's warning bark was heard. The children got up at once and came in mother's room. Papa said that the wind must have startled Rover, and they would wait a while. But the dog barked louder and louder, and so papa dressed and went to the kitchen and looked out. Nothing unusual was in sight. He lighted a lantern and opened the side door. What do you think he found? Only a little stay kitten huddled up against the door and mewling plaintively. Papa took up the kitten and called, "It is all right, old fellow," and Rover went back into his kennel.

Mother came down and gave the kitten some milk and made a little bed behind the kitchen stove, and that was the way that "Pink-Nose" came to the house to live. They never knew how she came there, and if Rover knew, he never told. He had done his part

for the little wanderer.—Youth's Companion.

"Diogenes the Wise."
With all his faults, the old philosopher of Athens was often called "Diogenes the Wise." Whether his wisdom was really so great as to deserve that title may be doubted. But his worst faults seem to have been good qualities carried to excess. In opposing too much luxury, he cut himself off from the comforts of life; in his eagerness to make life simple, he lost sight of its gentilities; he was saving at the expense of neatness, truthfulness at the cost of courtesy, and plain-spoken even to rudeness. One would say that he was coarse-grained by nature; but he showed signs of tenderness, and even refinement, which proved that the grain was not entirely coarse, and which make us wonder at an age that could produce two men so wise and yet so different as Diogenes, the rude, "walking philosopher" of his time, and Plato, the polished and aristocratic gentleman.—St. Nicholas.

ABOUT OLD INDIAN PIPES.
Every One Has Some Special Significance to the Braves.

It need scarcely be told that in the pipes of long ago each feather appended to the stem represented an enemy slain, says Outing. If one doubted the record of the war eagle feathers, the warrior then showed the scalps of the enemy, which were kept as a sort of sacred proof of his worth. Such pipes were used only on occasions of peace and war. Speaking roughly, the best pipes of the eastern tribes were in molded clay, the best of the western tribes in slate pipe stone taken from the famous quarry west of the Mississippi. Before the great buffalo and antelope hunts, when herds of game were driven into a pound, or an inclosed area of snares, it was customary for the Indians to whiff the incense of propitiation to the spirits of the animals about to be slain, explaining that only the desire for food compelled the Indians to kill and that the hunt was the will of the Master of Life or "Master of the Roaring Winds," who would compensate the animals in the next world.

The pipes used for this ceremony usually show the figure of a man in conference with the figure of an animal. Others show the figures of Indians with locked hands. This typifies a vow of friendship to be terminated only by death. It was usually between men; but sometimes between a man and a woman, in which case the Platonic bond not only precluded but forbade the very possibility of marriage. After that who shall say that the stolid Indian has no vein of sentiment in his nature?

One of the most curious pipes I have seen I bought from a Cree on a reservation east of the refugee Sioux. It is in the shape of a war hatchet, of a metal which I do not know, though I suspect it is galena mixed with clay, the edge being sharp enough, but the back of the ax being a bowl and the handle a pipe stem. The odd lines in Indian carvings and woven work are not without meaning. Fighting Mistah could read a legend where we saw nothing but bizarre markings. There were the circular lines, hollow down, meaning clouds; the cross, meaning the coming of the priest; the tree, a type of peace with its branches overshadowing the nations; the wavy line, signifying water; the arrow, war. The ordinary Indian can read a tribal song or chronicle from obscure drawings on the face of a rock, or crazy colored work on a scraped buffalo skin.

Weak Bear Pain Best.

Dr. J. P. Lockart Munnery, the famous British surgeon, says it is often extremely difficult to estimate the condition of a patient with regard to his power of standing a severe operation. Often a weakly looking individual, who looks as if he would not stand a severe operation well, stands it quite well, and vice versa.

This is accounted for by the fact that a person of poor physique who leads a strenuous life has often much more highly developed nerve centers than one of robust physique who leads a life of ease and indolence, which makes but slight calls upon his nerve centers for great or sudden activity.

The mental condition of a patient prior to operation has a considerable influence upon the development of shock. Patients who dread an operation and who are in a state of considerable mental anxiety before the anesthetic is administered are more liable, other things being equal, to develop shock than those whose mental equilibrium is undisturbed.

Mr. Carnegie's Two-Faced Flag.

Referring to Mr. Carnegie's determination to use as a flag at Skibo Castle a banner having the standard of Great Britain on one side and the stars and stripes on the other, John Kendrick Bangs contributed recently an amusing poem called "At Skibo." Mr. Bangs suggests numerous other ways in which Mr. Carnegie might show his Anglo-American spirit, such as using a brand of money with Xs on one side and on the others £ s. d. Mr. Bangs concludes:

And when the question momentous
Is put to him point blank:
"Are you a Britisher like us
Or from th' Ohio's bank?"
Why can't you hear his thunderous:
"I am an Anglo-Yank!"
—Harper's.

A Dangerous Character.

Shorte—They've dubbed Sponger "Antlightning."
Sharpe—How's that?
Shorte—He always strikes more than once in the same place.—Medford Mercury.



One thousand five hundred and fifty-six tons of meat were destroyed in London last year as unfit for food, according to the report of the health officers. This, however, was only a small part of the meat consumed, which reached 410,500 tons. The tables show that 23 per cent of the total was "country killed," 3.6 per cent town killed and 73.4 per cent either American or colonial meat, frozen.

A quite extraordinary combination of merits is claimed in France for a new explosive, which consists of a mixture of powdered aluminum and nitrate of ammonium. It is not liable to spontaneous decomposition, cannot be prematurely exploded by shock or friction, burns only with difficulty, is not affected by frost or dampness, and the gases from its explosion are harmless. It can be exploded readily by an ordinary detonator.

Twenty years ago the average yield of wheat for California and the San Joaquin valley was forty bushels to the acre. Now a yield of twenty bushels is considered an exceptionally good crop. The millers of the State complain of a marked deterioration in the quality of the wheat now grown. The gluten content is becoming more starchy. The land used for the production of wheat has been used for the same crop since Americans have been in California.

English miners are interested in a new compressed-air coal cutter recently introduced by a Sheffield firm. The machine weighs only 150 pounds, and it is said that it can be used in seams so steep that the miner cannot stand upright, and so thin that he has to crawl on hands and knees. A piston carrying a pick, and governed by a valve movement, flashes to and fro with great speed, the point of the pick being gradually moved across the coal by means of a lever so that a continuous cut is made.

Aluminum-coated paper, made in Germany for wrapping food substances, is prepared by applying a thin coat of an alcoholic solution of resin to artificial parchment, then sprinkling aluminum powder over the surface, and finally submitting to pressure. The artificial parchment paper is paper that has been treated with sulphuric acid. The aluminum paper is not attacked by the air or by fats, is much cheaper than tin-foil, and late analyses in Paris of this paper and of aluminum foil showed but a small proportion of foreign matter and no arsenic or poisonous metal.

Dr. A. Charrin, a French savant, fed two groups of guinea pigs on carrots. One group took the vegetable after it had been sterilized by boiling and all germs thus destroyed; the other after it had been sprinkled over with dust or with the soil in which the carrots had been grown. Of seven subjects in the first group twelve died before those in the second, and the investigation showed that the total absence of germs in the sterilized food impaired the digestion and lowered the assimilative power of the animals. Only five altogether were lost of the group fed on the germ containing food.

In a recent address Prof. H. F. Osborn gave some additional facts about ancient American horses. It appears that in North America there were always from four to six entirely different varieties of the horse family living contemporaneously. Some were slow-moving and relatively broad-footed horses, living in the forests; others were very swift, having narrow feet more resembling those of the deer, and lived on the plains. Moreover, there were American horses larger than the huge Percherons of to-day, and others smaller than the most diminutive Shetlands. Strangely enough, the greatest beauty and variety in the development of the horse family were exhibited here just before the total extinction of horses on the American continent, a catastrophe which still offers an unsolved problem for investigation.

Finds What Was Burning.

The noses of a little group of men around the stove in the box office of the op'ry house went up in the air simultaneously. "What's that burning?" said Jake Bentley, twisting his body half around and examining his coat-tails. "Must be somebody's boots." Everybody took his feet from the stove hearth and felt of his soles. Pegleg Hostetter made a minute examination of the smooth yellow cigar he was smoking.

"I hope nobody's been puttin' rubber comb teeth in my pipe," said Uncle Sam Rankin, as he opened the little cap over the bowl, knocked the contents out on the hearth and began stirring among the ashes.

"It's matches in somebody's pockets," said Jason Snodgrass. And then everybody turned his match pockets inside out.

"Well, this'll help some," said Sam Knight, as he filled his pipe with "turtle" tobacco and lit it.

"It's somethin', sure," said Abijah Novel.

"Tis so," said Eph Baker. "Smells like somebody set fire to a wet dog," said Jake Bentley.

Suddenly a large cloud of smoke settled over the group. Everybody arose and peeked out of the little window. Wilson Snozer, the manager, was standing in front of the store with an advance agent, who was smoking a cigarette.—Boston Post.



A rare day in June, three years ago, was the 17th of that month, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill and the birthday of the national irrigation law, writes Guy E. Mitchell. And the net result of the latter, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, is an irrigation appropriation of \$30,000,000, with an automatic revolving law under which the fund is constantly increasing through additions from the sales of Western public lands and the repayment to the government by the settlers of all expenditures for irrigation construction.

The anniversary this year of Bunker Hill-National Irrigation day was duly celebrated in Nevada as in Boston, in the former commonwealth at the Truckee Irrigation project in the presence of a party of distinguished United States senators and representatives and government officials, who witnessed the opening of the first completed government irrigation works and the turning of 600,000 gallons of water per minute into a great government canal.

This ceremony meant a great deal for the idea of American home-making under national auspices. Fifty thousands acres received their first government irrigation—the finished portion of a vast project for the reclamation of 350,000 acres at a cost of nine million dollars, under the guidance of L. H. Taylor, federal reclamation engineer for Nevada. Within ten years the cost of irrigating this 50,000-acre tract—\$1,350,000—will all have been returned to the government by the settlers paying for the water rights in ten annual installments, to be applied by the government in the continuation of the project. The possibilities of this revolving irrigation fund are indeed very great.

Were there to be no addition to the reclamation fund, its present thirty million dollars would eventually reclaim the West. But with the large yearly additions which have been coming in it is destined before many years to reach the \$100,000,000 mark and become a vast fund for the redemption of Uncle Sam's desert lands for settlement. And could there be a greater work than that of making homes for the people?

Almost half of the entire United States is comprised in the area covered by these great irrigation projects, rivaling the gigantic works of Egypt and British India. The following amounts have been apportioned by the secretary of the interior in the different States and territories:

Arizona	.....\$3,600,000
Arizona and California, joint projects	.....3,000,000
Colorado	.....2,500,000
Idaho, two projects	.....2,600,000
Montana	.....1,900,000
Montana and North Dakota, joint projects	.....2,350,000
Nebraska and Wyoming, joint projects	.....5,750,000
Nevada	.....2,740,000
New Mexico	.....200,000
Oregon, two projects	.....3,250,000
South Dakota	.....2,100,000

Should the recommendation of the President be carried out by Congress regarding the repeal of the timber and stone act and the enactment of a comprehensive forestry law, the irrigation land would be greatly increased. The government timber sales during the past two years under the timber and stone act have been about three million acres, at a uniform price of \$2.50 an acre, much of the land densely forested with the finest Washington spruce and Oregon and California fir and redwood, worth, according to official reports, from \$20 to \$50 an acre.

President Roosevelt's plan is to sell only the stumpage at the market price, allowing the land to grow up to new forests for future crops. Every honest friend of both irrigation and forestry will heartily support this splendid idea which seeks not only to prevent the wasteful forest destruction now going on in the West, but to provide an income from stumpage sales at least ten times the amount now received by the government.

Had the timber lands which the government has disposed of since the passage of the irrigation act—three years—been sold under President Roosevelt's plan, they would have yielded upwards of \$125,000,000, which would have irrigated 5,000,000 acres of desert and at the same time assured the reforestation of 4,000,000 acres of our best timber land. Instead, 90 per cent of this has gone into the pockets of speculators.

Simple at \$85?

Women who indulge in "simple" shirt waists of the kind that cost from \$50 to \$85 apiece must have suitable places in which to keep them. To satisfy that pressing need the fancy goods shops now keep "shirt waist boxes" that are just as inexpensive (from the moneyed woman's viewpoint) as are the waists, as they cost "only" from \$35 to \$50. These boxes really are cabinets with separate drawers for every shirt waist. The cheaper boxes are covered with cretonne; the more costly ones with brocade.

Unusual Forethought.

"Why did she refuse him?"
"She thought she could do better."
"How strange! Girls seldom think that until after the ceremony."—Town Topics.

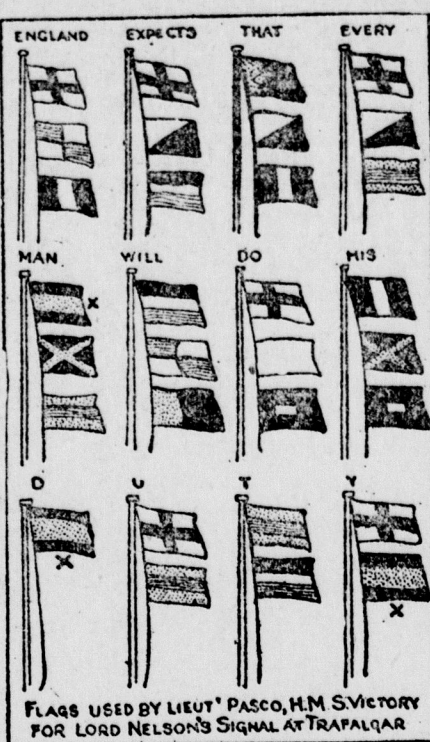
A woman seldom talks to herself, but she more than makes up for it when she has a one-man audience.

NELSON'S SIGNAL AT TRAFALGAR TOGO'S SIGNAL AT TSUSHIMA



Much attention has been attracted to the likeness of the signal put out by Admiral Togo to his fleet before the battle of the Straits of Tsushima began and that which heralded the famous action at Trafalgar, wherein the brave Nelson died a century ago. We give the actual signal as used by Lord Nelson, rendered in the code of that day.

Togo's signal is reproduced in Japanese character beside his portrait. It reads: "The destiny of our empire depends on this action. You are all expected to do your utmost." Put into the modern English signalling code this signal would involve a display of



Flags used by Togo, H.M. Victory for Lord Nelson's signal at Trafalgar

RED WHITE BLUE YELLOW



Togo's signal in Japanese character.

151 different flags, nearly double the number used in the Nelson message.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



WHEN prejudice begins to convince obstinacy, 'tis the beginning of a long argument. He who rises against God is sure to fall. Great triumphs are the fruitage of many trials.

The saloon bar is Satan's bargain counter.

No worship ascends where nothing is given up.

God lived as man that man might love as God.

Love's wealth costs least to get and lasts longest.

Many a man bites off his head to feed his face.

The cause that has virtue does not need violence.

Obedience is our obligation, the blessing is His.

Few things are more precious than well-won praise.

It is hard work seeking the Savior and serving self.

Christ does not offer to bear the burdens of our greed.

The more the pruning the greater the promise of fruit.

Raising a row is always easier than raising the revenue.

Men who want to be spirit-filled must be self-empty.

He builds well the house who lays a right first brick.

The best offering we can make is that of our obedience.

There is nothing more persuasive than all-pervasive piety.

He always finds riches in the Gospel who takes it to the poor.

Those who live with us have the greatest power to lift us.

Cross-grained men do not make the best timber in the church.

The offense of the adversary is the best defense of the Cross.

Every pang of parting makes faster our ties to those who remain.

God knows His servants by their souls and not by their salaries.

Heaven knows nothing of the bended knee until the heart is bowed also.

It is always easier to talk of the weather than of the Way of Life.

If the beasts go to heaven some men will be shut out on their testimony.

Bring personalities into the pulpit and you leave all power out of preaching.

Things are always looking up for you when you are looking out for others.

WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY.

Its Generation on a Very Liberal Scale in Indiana.

Long-distance transmission of electric power has been successfully accomplished where it has been found possible to make use of water power to generate the electricity, as in the mountains of California, says Harper's Weekly.

The reason why water power should be used for this purpose is the all-important one of economy, but recently a plan has been proposed to erect in the center of the Indiana coal fields a large electric power plant where current would be generated to supply light and power to a large part of southern and central Indiana, and especially to the trolley lines.

The project seems most attractive, as it involves the erection of a large steam or gas engine plant directly at the mines. Thus all haulage of fuel would be eliminated, while power to carry on the mining could be supplied at a minimum of expense. The case seems to be analogous to the piping of petroleum from the oil fields and apparently there is no reason why long-distance transmission of electricity should not be carried on in the middle west, where there are coal deposits, as from mountain waterfalls. Such a plant, of course, would have to be constructed on a large scale in order to be a commercial success, but the numerous savings effected by such a centralization would be commensurate with its size. Furthermore, by using producer gas engines, wholly or in part, low grades of fuel which possess small value for steam raising could be employed. Once the electricity is economically generated its distribution is an easy matter and, while high potentials are required at the generating station, the current can be transformed to any desired voltage at places where it is used.

This proposition is but one aspect of the feeling among electric-power enterprises situated in or near the coal fields that they should secure these sources of fuel and it has been urged that in addition the trolley lines could be used with profit to distribute coal in the district through which they run.

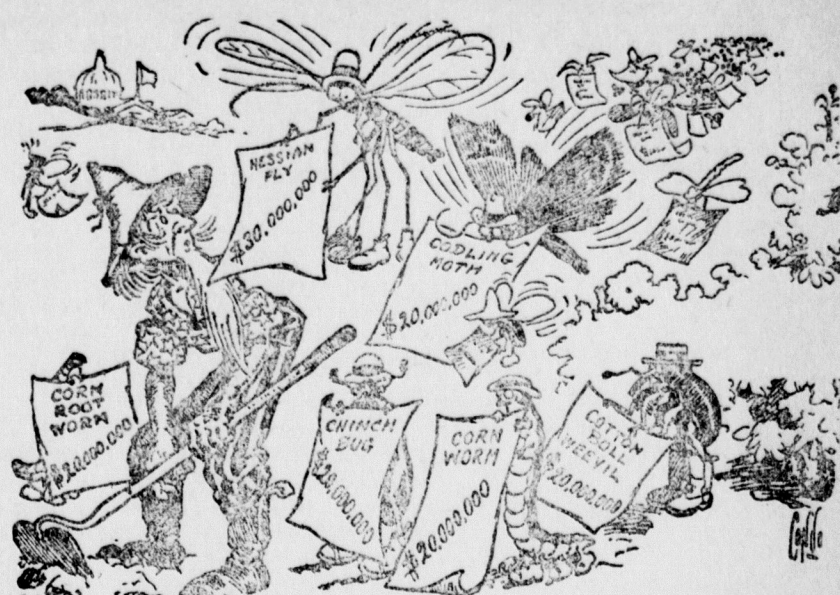
Balfour Not a Promising Youth.

A. J. Balfour is described as having been a "languid boy, with a volume of Macaulay always in his hand or resting open across his arm." At Eton he did not care much about school work, but was fond of desultory reading. His boy friends were none of them noted for their brilliance, and he himself did not show promise of future greatness.

How wonderfully developed must be the furniture mover's bump of destructiveness!

But few men are able to hear the whispered call of duty.

INDEMNITY LEVIED ON UNCLE SAM.



"Insects levy a yearly tax on American farm, orchard and forest products of \$700,000,000," says C. L. Marlatt, United States entomologist, in a recent report. This does not include the cost of fighting these pests, which costs \$100,000,000 more.

Every crop grown in the United States suffers from insects. The cereals are injured to the extent of \$200,000,000; hay, \$53,000,000; cotton, \$60,000,000; truck crops, \$53,000,000; fruits, \$27,000,000; animal products, \$175,000,000; forest trees and forest products, \$100,000,000, and products in storage, \$100,000,000.

The star performer of all the insect pests is the Hessian fly. In 1900, it injured the wheat crop at least \$100,000,000 worth, and the loss any one year from it is rarely less than \$20,000,000. Only a little behind the wheat fly are five \$20,000,000 bugs. These are the corn root worm, corn boll worm, chinch bug, cotton boll worm and codling moth. Then follows a numerous array of third and fourth raters whose annual levies run from five to fifteen millions each, and hosts of little fellows who eat up and destroy annually two or three millions' worth of farm and forest products.

Besides these direct losses, insects cause other serious disturbances. A large shortage of any crop, such as is often caused by some insect, causes a greatly increased price for same to the consumer. It may cause commercial disturbance and thus affect large communities very seriously. Another disturbance chargeable to insects is the spreading of disease. Malaria and yellow fever are dependent solely on mosquitoes, typhoid fever is carried by house flies, and Texas fever, which causes an annual loss of \$100,000,000, is directly traceable to the cattle tick.

Little Lessons in Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

The event of the battle of Manila bay is so recent in the minds of the American people that no recollection

necessary to recall the deeds of Admiral Dewey. Poems have been written and songs have been sung; volumes have appeared concerning the man who directed the American ships in the far-off foreign waters during the Spanish-American war.



GEORGE DEWEY.

The outcome of the war had not for a moment been in doubt; that the United States would win was inevitable; but there was a doubt concerning the fate of the Pacific squadron.

The name of Admiral Dewey was little known outside of naval circles, and his opportunity for proving his ability in emergencies had not yet come to him.

But the element of suspense had raised the country to the height of expectancy, awaiting the occurrence of a battle that should settle the war decisively on the sea, when the news of the battle of Manila bay came to the American public. The two qualities of Dewey that were brought out before the public in connection with the battle were his decisiveness and his quickness of action.

It is the man who has no quibblings about duty, the soldier, or the sailor, or the civilian, who obeys orders, who stands ready for the fight for country and right, whatever the cause may be, who is the patriot of to-day, just as he was the patriot of yesterday. It is the man who strikes out from the shoulder and who hits the mark straight who wins the fight.

Probably no President of the United States ever suffered more from personal unpopularity than did Andrew Johnson.

Johnson. Elected as Vice President, and called upon to assume the reins of government at the death of Lincoln, Johnson found that he must complete the difficult task of the reconstruction of the Southern States.

Johnson had been senator from Tennessee and a war democrat. Many believed that he would be even more severe on the South than if he had been a Northerner, but many others believed that he would not adopt decided measures to meet the serious situation. Johnson pushed forward the work of reconstruction when Congress was not in session. The blockade was raised and the Southern ports opened once more to the commerce of the world.

Congress attributed to Johnson's hasty reconstruction the bills that were passed by so many Southern legislatures that sought to regulate the conditions of the negroes in the reconstructed States. There ensued a demand for the impeachment of the President. That he was not impeached is to the credit of the American senate, for such a measure of obloquy would be but inglorious return for a man



ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

Elihu Root, who has accepted the portfolio of secretary of state, was war secretary under President McKinley after the retirement of Russell A. Alger. He is a warm friend and companion of President Roosevelt. He was born in 1845, the son of a professor at Hamilton college. He was first a school teacher and then a lawyer. In personality Mr. Root is inclined to be austere and very much under self-control. Since March, 1883, when he was appointed by President Arthur United States attorney for the southern district of New York, Mr. Root has been almost continuously



ELIHU ROOT.

concerned in public affairs. He occupied that position until 1885. In 1894 he was delegate to the state constitutional convention and chairman of the judiciary committee. August 1, 1899, he was appointed secretary of war by President McKinley and was reappointed March 5, 1901. He resigned in August, 1903, to take effect January 1, 1904. Mr. Root was one of the leading members of the Alaskan commission.

Not Mere Curiosity.

The world has a store of pleasure in waiting for the unaccustomed traveler. Sometimes, indeed, they may be mostly in anticipation, as was the case with Amos Riggs, of Plumtown.

"How d'ye do?" said Mr. Riggs, cordially, to the stern-visaged man who was his seatmate in the car on the occasion of Mr. Riggs' first trip to Boston. "Now what might your name be? Do you live in Nashua or beyond?"

"I should like to know what business it is of yours where I live or who I am?" said his companion, crossly.

"Well, now, it ain't any particular business of mine, strictly speaking," said Mr. Riggs, mildly, "but it's jest like this: I've got a cousin up in Canada that I've never seen, and I've always thought I might come upon him some time jest by asking folks their name and so on."

Meaning of a Mexican Word.

The word "pec," found in so many Mexican names, means hill. Chapul-terec means grasshopper hill; Ocotep-pec, pitch pine hill, and so forth. It is an Aztec word and its use is almost entirely confined to that part of the Mexican republic that was once ruled by Montezuma.

Two Professional Opinions.

"Will it be possible for Wadleigh to recover from that railroad accident?"

"Well, the doctors say no, but the lawyers say yes."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Most of us are like the average card player: imagine we could do a lot if we could ever get a good hand.

THE SLEEPYVILLE TRAIL.

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

There the purpling sunsets glow, And the crimson poppies grow, And the tiger lilies bend, Where the mountain rivers wind. There the dusky fairies sing, And the wanton roses fling Gifts of fragrance everywhere On the mellow summer air.

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

There the spirits of the June, Thro' the pine trees softly croon, And bright heaven's glory lies On the peaks that kiss the skies. There, from dawn to vesper chime, It is ever dreaming time, And the summer, matchless fair, Reigns a queen forever there.

On the trail to Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Sleepyville, Loaf and loiter as you will, Sleepyville, Sleepyville.

—Denver Times.

A Varying Estimate

"THANK you," said the girl bit-terly.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the nervous young man in agony. "I didn't tread on your dress, did I?"

"Didn't tread on my dress? Oh dear no! Of course not! It's torn all to rags, but of course you didn't tread on it. A fly must have settled upon it, I suppose."

"I'm so sorry. I almost thought I heard something go."

"Then you guessed right first time," snapped the girl.

"But I was being so particularly careful. Really I hardly know what to say."

"Don't you! Then we'd better change the subject."

"I wouldn't have had it happen for a deal of money," he pleaded fervently.

"No more would I. Please don't keep on apologizing. You don't do it very well, and it makes no difference anyhow. If one is idiot enough to be persuaded into going to a dance of this sort, I suppose one must take one's chance of the kind of thing one meets. After all, it was my own fault."

"No, no," stammered the young man, "it was my fault; mine entirely. How could it be your fault?"

"Because," the girl said, with slow and measured intonation, "I ought to have seen that there wasn't room enough on any floor for your feet and the tail of my dress. Well, as you don't seem to be able to say that you're sorry you won't mind if I appear to leave you. I've got to borrow about six hundred pins from some-where or other—or else go home."

And the cheap muslin swished viciously away from him, and left him desolate to curse his clumsiness.

But the young man, though nervous, knew his own mind, and was patient and persistent, and it is an ascertained fact that women yield to siege rather than to assault. Within a few months from this night of disaster and acrimony the young man was enabled to announce to his family his engagement to the young lady who had thus despitely used him, and his family did not like it at all.

"I don't wish," said his dear mamma, "to speak rashly, but I may say that I'd rather see you in your coffin than married to a girl like Henrietta."

"That's what I've always thought," said the elder sister.

"Same here," said the younger sister.

Then the nervous young man drew himself up and took upon himself a dignity. "And might I ask," he said, "what it is exactly you've got against this young lady who has honored me by accepting my proposal?"

"What haven't we got against her?"

said the elder sister, broadly and on general principles.

"I can give it a name," said the dear mamma; "she's a thoroughly bad-tempered woman. I wouldn't have a tongue like hers for all the money in the Bank of England, and I pity the man that's married to her."

"Well," said the young man, "that is about the most outrageous—at least, mother, what I mean to say is that you're mistaken about Henrietta. In fact, she was about the only lady there that I should have called a lady at all."

"The first time I met her was at a dance. It wasn't much of a thing. In fact, she was about the only lady there that I should have called a lady at all."

"Do let's hear it," said his younger sister skeptically.

"The first time I met her was at a dance. It wasn't much of a thing. In fact, she was about the only lady there that I should have called a lady at all."

"That was the night you took us, wasn't it?" asked the elder sister. "Well, don't you be too complimentary."

"I was excepting present company," said the young man desperately, "as is usual, I believe. Now it so happened that I trod on her dress and tore it. It's not a thing I've ever done before or since, and more perfect refinement and sweetness of temper I never met with in my life. She wouldn't even hear a word of apology. All she seemed anxious about was to find some kind thing to say to set me at my ease. Fact? There never was anything to equal it. And that," he added impressively, "is the girl you accuse of bad temper!"

So in course of time the young man married the girl. Marriage on moderate—almost immoderate moderate—means has occasionally a taming and depressing effect on some high-spirited feminine natures, and in the proud position of head of a household, however modest, a nervous young man may grow rapidly into a state of settled and self-satisfied bumpiness.

So after a year or two of married life this man, still young, returned one Saturday from business earlier than usual, and he was in a bad temper.

John D. Rockefeller owns a burial plot in the cemetery. Over it he has erected a granite monolith, the largest in the world.

Crowning a high point in the cemetery is the mausoleum erected to the memory of President Garfield. It cost about a quarter of a million dollars, and the money was contributed by his admirers throughout the world.

On a hill near the Garfield monument is the grave of the great Secretary of State. It is near the grave of his son, Adelbert, who met his death at New Haven a few years ago. The remains of the late Senator Hanna also are at rest in Lake View. So it is that John Hay rests at last among the friends who knew him in the days before he became a famous diplomat, who loved him for his many fine qualities and rejoiced with him in every victory that led him nearer the exalted station he reached at last, as the foremost statesman of the world.

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THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

Colma has become famous and is known from one end of the country to the other as the metropolis of sport and big glove contests, thanks to the ability of Manager Coffroth.

This town is filling up, spreading out and growing in a way to make glad the hearts of all its people. The thing to do is to keep it growing. Its own people can do this by pulling together as one man. By favoring in every way home industry, home merchants and all home business and interest. We must support home merchants, otherwise our stores must close, and without stores our town must die. A bank has been established here. A strong, sound bank, with the backing of several of the greatest financiers and richest men of this great country. Every citizen should as a matter of self-interest, as well as town interest, do business with the home bank. Deposit your money and make all your payments through the bank. It is the only safe way to do business and will save a world of trouble.

A CALIFORNIA COOK BOOK.

The latest and one of the very best things in the line of cook books is the publication of the Los Angeles Times entitled "The Los Angeles Times Cook Book No. 2." Price, 25 cents. The book is a compendium of the recipes brought out by the prize recipe contest conducted by the Times. It contains one thousand toothsome cooking and other recipes, including seventy-one old-time California, Spanish and Mexican dishes, recipes of famous pioneer Spanish settlers. Every housewife should have one. To obtain the book send 30 cents to the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, Cal., to cover price of book and postage thereon.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE BASIN.

Loren Coburn says it is eight miles nearer from San Francisco to the Big Basin, via Halfmoon Bay and Pescadero, than by any other route. Why not push the project of building a road from Pescadero to the Big Basin? This would also give Pebble Beach and the Big Basin close connection. People who visit one of these places also want to see the other. And at present it is so near and yet so far.—Halfmoon Bay Review.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.
Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.
A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.
An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.
Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the Bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.
Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.
Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.
An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The August water rate must be paid on or before the last day of August. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of September and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all bills due to the undersigned for goods, wares and merchandise, must be paid at once to C. L. Kauffmann at the Postoffice Building, South San Francisco, Cal. GEORGE KNEESE.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock a. m.
W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.
A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

DECISION MAY BLOCK ALL CITY OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Federal Judge Baker Makes Ruling on Taking Over Service Property.

Indianapolis. — Judge Francis E. Baker of the United States Circuit Court handed down a decision of vast importance in respect to the powers of municipal corporations to take over the property of public service corporations, its practical effect being to deny such right, even when a public service corporation receives its charter from the municipality. Judge Baker quotes numerous Federal decisions to support his contention, and it is believed his decision will completely block the municipal ownership plans contemplated or under way in many cities.

In 1887, when it was sought to bring natural gas to this city for fuel purposes the Consumers' Gas Company was formed. In the ordinance granting it a franchise there was a stipulation that the city after ten years should, if it elected, take over the property at an agreed valuation. This it sought to do by bringing a suit. The decision says it is against public policy to permit a public service corporation to sell its franchise or plant, thus disqualifying its obligations to the public.

Italian Stabbed Thirty-six Times.

New York.—The victim of a vendetta, a young Italian, died here, pierced thirty-six times by the stiletto of murderers. His body was found in a beaten path which winds through the thickly wooded northern portions of Van Cortlandt Park. Edward Taylor, a botanist, employed by the department of parks, stumbled over it. Thirteen of the wounds were through the walls of the chest and in the region of the heart. There were ten stab wounds in the abdomen and nine in the back. That the victim had tried to ward off the attack of his murderers was shown by wounds in his arms. There were four. It was plain that robbery was not the motive for the crime as the man's pockets had not been rifled. The theory of vendetta was borne out by the statement of a policeman and a boy who had seen a party of Italians, some of them bleeding from wounds, hurry from the vicinity.

Swindlers Sell "Love Candy."

Washington.—Most unique of all money-making schemes which have been recently excluded from the use of the mails is the "Love Candy" enterprise of the firm of Baker & Smith of Detroit, Mich., against which a fraud order was issued by the Postoffice Department. Lee L. Baker and Henry G. Smith, who are twenty and twenty-two years old respectively, succeeded in working up a considerable clientele of youths who loved but were not loved in return. It seems that a letter which fell into the hands of the postal authorities caused a brisk demand for their confectionery. The letter contained some details of the potency of the love candy. A postoffice inspector had an interview with the youthful members of the firm. He put them through the third degree, and during the ordeal they admitted that no especial formula was required for the manufacture of the love candy.

Mrs. Hearst Sells Big Ranch.

Mexico City.—Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, widow of Senator Hearst of California, has sold her interest in the big Chihuahua ranch to a syndicate of Americans for \$400,000.

Ten thousand dollars will be raised by the Chinese of Portland to aid in the boycott in China against American goods. Two meetings of the Portland colony have been held, at which it was decided that each Chinese in Portland should contribute at least \$2 to carry on the campaign. The movement was instigated by a secret organization of San Francisco.

Sheriff Buckner of Kings county had an exciting chase of four miles over fences and through brush after a wild man last week. The man, when caught, presented a hideous spectacle. His clothes were a bundle of filthy rags and his features were obscured by a growth of long black hair. He had been living in a dugout and subsisting for weeks on fruit.

OLD Favorites

Little Billee.
There were three sailors of Bristol City
Who took a boat and went to sea,
But first with beef and captain's biscuits
And pickled pork they loaded she.

There was gorging Jack, and guzzling Jimmy,
And the youngest he was little Billee;
Now when they'd got as far as the equator,
They'd nothing left but one split pea.

Says gorging Jack to guzzling Jimmy,
"I am extremely hungry."
To gorging Jack says guzzling Jimmy,
"We've nothing left, so must eat we."

Says gorging Jack to guzzling Jimmy,
"With one another we shouldn't agree;
There's little Billee, he's young and tender,
We're old and tough, so let's eat he."

"O, Billee! we're going to kill and eat you
So undo the button of your chemise."
When Billee received this information,
He used his pocket handkerchie.

"First let me say my catechism,
Which my poor mammy taught to me—"
"Make haste, make haste!" says guzzling Jimmy,
While Jack pulled out his snickersnee.

So Billee went up to the main topgallant mast,
And down he fell on his benched knee;
He scarce had come to the twelfth commandment,
When up he jumps—"There's land I see!"

"Jerusalem, and Madagascar,
And North and South Amerikee;
There's the British flag a-riding at anchor,
With Admiral Napier, K. C. B."

So when they got aboard of the admiral's,
He hanged fat Jack and flogged Jimmy,
But as for little Billee, he made him
The captain of a seventy-three.

—William Makepeace Thackeray.

When You and I Were Young.
I wandered to-day to the hill, Maggie,
To watch the scene below;
The creek and the creaking old mill,
Maggie,

As we used to long ago,
The green grove is gone from the hill,
Maggie,
Where first the daisies sprung;
The creaking old mill is still, Maggie,
Since you and I were young.

Chorus:
And now we are aged and gray, Maggie,
And the trials of life nearly done;
Let us sing of the days that are gone,
Maggie,
When you and I were young.

A city so silent and lone, Maggie,
Where the young and the gay and the best,
In polished white mansions of stone,
Maggie,

Have each found a place of rest—
Is built where the birds used to play,
Maggie,
And join in the songs that we sung;
For we sang as gay as they, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

Chorus:
They say I am feeble with age, Maggie,
My steps are less sprightly than then;
My face is a well-written page, Maggie,
But time alone was the pen, Maggie,
They say we are aged and gray, Maggie,
As sprays by the white breakers flung;
But to me you're as fair as you were,
Maggie,
When you and I were young.

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tree must be in a perfectly healthy state and it must be of good proportions.

The farmer welcomes the grown-up tree man. Very often a farmer that has made a poor year of it in crops pulls out ahead by selling some trees that he never gave any thought to. For the small six-inch trees \$2 and \$3 is paid, but when it comes to the eighteen-inch ones \$10 to \$15 and sometimes as high as \$25 is paid. One farmer the other side of Dapew got \$15 apiece for nineteen trees that were on his place. He would have let them go for \$5 apiece if his wife hadn't disapproved of the idea of selling them at all. At her behest he put off the tree man for a few days. When the tree man came again, very anxious to get the trees, the farmer again adjourned the prospective sale and made some inquiry as to what trees were being sold for. As a result the tree man had to treble his offer before the bargain was made. They were exceptionally fine trees and just happened to be what one of the customers of the tree man wanted.

The tree man has a special cart for transporting the trees. It is a patented vehicle, built in sections, with a chute into which the tree can be easily lowered and from which it can be easily slid into the hole at the other end of the route.

All the transplanted trees usually are guaranteed for three years. Very few of them die, for the planting is done by men who thoroughly understand their business, and they are well cared for afterward. If a transplanted tree will live for three years it will live as long afterward as it would in its natural place, says the grown-up tree man.

TITLED OWNERS OF STOCK.

James J. Hill's Northern Securities Company Attracted British Nobility.

For a man who was once a "mud clerk" on the St. Paul levee and stood around in the ooze as he checked in freight from the pioneer steamboats James J. Hill has a right to be proud of the aristocratic company he brought together in the late Northern Securities Company. The list of stockholders filed at Trenton in connection with the liquidation reads like pages from Burke, and even the Almanach de Gotha has been drawn upon.

The Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward and son of Queen Victoria, appears as the owner of 1,287 shares, and his wife, the duchess, as the owner of 5,711 shares. Reckoning these 6,998 shares at 100 the Connaughts had the neat sum of \$1,119,680 invested in Northern Securities. It is not strange that their royal highnesses became a little anxious while the paying of dividends was enjoined, a state which, we are told, was happily relieved by Mr. Hill advancing the dividends out of his own pocket.

Two other ducal families are stockholders—his grace of Argyll, with 100 shares, and her grace of Buckingham and Chandos, with fifty shares. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Great Britain's foreign secretary, has 8,580 shares, worth \$1,372,800, in his name.

Other titled British stockholders were: Lord Elphinstone, 11,150 shares; Earl of Leven and Melville, 9,641 shares; Lord Clanwilliam, 5,719; Lady Margaret Douglas, 1,461; Earl Roberts, the conqueror of the Boers, 2,340; Earl Waldegrave, 1,150; Earl and Countess of Lichfield, 2,323; Baron Rothschild, 20,000; Countess of Roslyn, 1,800; Earl of Sandwich, 315; Lord Seymour, 648; Lady Burghclere, 528; Marchioness of Bath, 140; Marchioness of Bristol, 400; Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, 150; Baron Harlech, 850; Lord Hobhouse, 290; Earl of Leitrim, 108; Sir Henry Stephenson, K. C. B., 295, and, finally, the two following remarkably named persons, Reginald Le Norman Brabazon, Lord Ardee and Gates Stephen H. Fox-Strangeways, Lord Stavordale, who owned 331 shares jointly.—New York Globe.

Knew Where He Was.

A sketch of a memorial statue of Thomas B. Reed, proposed to be erected in his native city of Portland, Maine, represents Reed in the act of making a speech, one foot firmly planted a little in advance of the other. A certain paper makes the remark that such an attitude is not characteristic of the man, for whatever Reed would do "he always got there with both feet." A conversation illustrative of Mr. Reed's sureness of poise was current more than ten years ago.

Some one asked him how he felt while the uproar about the rules of the Fifty-first Congress was going on and while the question was in doubt. "I knew exactly what I was going to do if the House did not sustain me," he replied. "When a man has decided upon a plan of action for either contingency he has no need to be disturbed. Did you ever think what a soothing thing it is to know exactly what you are going to do if things do not go your way? You have then made yourself equal to the worst, and have only to wait to find out what was ordained before the foundation of the earth."

"But how did you feel when the tumult was the highest?"

"Just as you would feel if a big creature was jumping at you and you knew just the length of the chain and were quite sure of the weapons at hand."

It was this sureness of footing which gave the iron-willed man his marked serenity of temper.

Misunderstood.

"I came to ask you for your daughter's hand, sir."

"Young man, I'm sorry, but you don't suit me at all. I don't approve of you."

"There is evidently some misunderstanding. It's your daughter I am asking for—not you."—Cleveland Leader.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

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Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

All's well.
Act in the living present.
Buy lots in this town now.
Strike while the iron is hot.
Wanted—more dwelling houses.

Milton Priddy has rented Tyson cottage No. 4.

The brickmasons are busy on the bank building.

Giovanni Cavallero has his new dwelling enclosed.

A. Costa is building another cottage on his lot on Aspen avenue.

The dance at Armour Pavilion last Saturday night was well attended.

Born—In San Mateo, August 21, 1895, to the wife of J. J. McGrath, a son.

Mrs. Bland Kaylor is reported quite sick at her home in the north end of town.

Work has begun on the new Sylvia building, corner Grand and Spruce avenues.

The steel works have closed down for two weeks for the purpose of making repairs.

To Let—Flat seven rooms, on upper Grand avenue. Rent \$20. Inquire at Postoffice.

Miss Josie Barcellos of San Luis Obispo is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson of this place.

It is reported that Mrs. J. Dann and daughter, Miss Nellie, are on the way home from Sweden.

Miss Josie Viejtech returned from Dunsmuir Monday, where she has been spending the summer.

Mr. W. J. McEwen is having a brick foundation placed under his handsome residence on Grand avenue.

J. A. Cunningham, the right-of-way agent for the Ocean Shore Railway Company, was in town Wednesday.

The Sunset Telephone Company is making improvements on its lines with the view of bettering the service.

The South San Francisco Power and Light is putting in a new motor at Ehrman's French Garden near Colma.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Farrell are expected back from Nebraska this fall. They will make their future home here.

For Sale—Lot and dwelling house of seven rooms in north end of town. Price reasonable. Inquire at Postoffice.

The So. S. F. Power and Light Company has put in a pumping plant at the Rosal Gardens on Chestnut avenue.

Contractor Rollins has begun work on the new residence building of E. N. Brown, corner of Grand and Chestnut avenues.

Miss Bessie Fox returned to Hanford Thursday after spending some three months with friends and relatives at this place.

The ladies of the M. E. Church served ice cream and cake at Butchers' Hall last night, and report same a financial success.

Property while under construction covered by policy of fire insurance without cost to contractor or owner. Enquire of E. E. Cunningham.

The masons resumed work on the big brick bank building on Monday. Contractor Butler will now push work until the building is completed.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Caton of Goshen, Ind., are visiting here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miner. Mrs. Caton is a sister of Mr. Frank Miner.

On Thursday Mr. Earle brought to the Enterprise office from his garden in this town a three-pound Irish potato, a beautiful, big, smooth, white tuber.

Owing to sickness in the family, Mrs. J. N. Waters was called to her old home in Missouri. Mrs. Waters and her two little daughters left Wednesday.

Mr. D. W. Price, pump expert, has been spending the past week here devising methods for increasing the water supply of the Land and Improvement Co.

Plans are being made by the Land and Improvement Co. for extending the large water main to block No. 99 and putting in five hydrants on Commercial avenue.

Mr. T. Bresman, foreman at the Steiger Terra Cotta and Pottery Works, and wife left for Bartlett Springs Monday, where they will spend a couple of weeks.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

The So. S. F. Power and Light Company has put in a line to give light to the new Keeler residence and the Plymouth and Eikerenkotter residences will be supplied from this line.

Rev. A. W. Henry of Nebraska and delegate to the Convention of Christian Churches held in San Francisco, preached in place of Rev. Quickmire at Butchers' Hall last Sunday evening.

The Sanborn Perris Map Company of San Francisco had their surveyor at work Monday and Tuesday on a survey for the revision and enlargement of the S. and P. fire map of this town.

Manager Coffroth and Referee Ed Graney paid our town a visit Tuesday. A big delegation of our local sports will journey to Colma on Admission Day to see Britt and Nelson battle for the pugilistic crown.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building.

The sports of San Francisco came out in a special car on Tuesday evening to witness the glove contests before the South City Athletic Club. The house was crowded and a first-

class entertainment given and enjoyed.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

W. F. Creelman, special agent for the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of San Francisco, was in town Monday and in company with local agent E. E. Cunningham inspected the numerous risks of his company in this town. Mr. Creelman expressed himself as pleased and surprised with the rapid growth of the town.

The ladies of Wahna Council No. 35, Degree of Pocahontas, gave a social and banquet at Butchers' Hall last Monday night. The members of the local Redmen Lodge turned out in full force and all report having had a fine time. Refreshments were served during the evening and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

After four years of faithful service as agent for the Sunset Telephone Company, Miss Hannah Cohen has tendered her resignation, to take effect about the 1st of September. Mr. Harry Cavassa, it is understood, will be appointed to fill the vacancy and the telephone office will in the future be located in the drug store of the South City Pharmacy.

The new schoolhouse will be built upon land adjoining the old and present schoolhouse site. The old site consists of lots numbered 6, 7, 8 and 9 of block numbered 96, having an area of 140x200 feet. The School Trustees have purchased lots No. 5 and 10 and lots No. 35, 36 and 37 of said block No. 96. This will give a site of 140x300 feet fronting Baden avenue, and 140x150 feet fronting on Grand avenue. The new schoolhouse will front Grand avenue. The new schoolhouse and the assembly hall will cost about \$15,000. The remainder from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, amounting to \$6260, will be used to pay for the five lots recently purchased, and for furnishing the new class rooms and the assembly hall.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that teams must not be left standing on the streets of South San Francisco without being tied to a hitching post or otherwise secured; and hereafter in every case where a team is left unsecured and runs away upon the streets of said town the driver of such team will be promptly arrested and a charge of "disturbance of the peace" placed against him.

R. J. CARROLL, Constable.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS

MR. COBURN TAKES HIS SEAT

Supervisors Joined by Their New Colleague From the Fifth District.

Last Monday Carl J. Coburn, who was appointed by Governor Pardee to fill the vacancy on the Board of Supervisors caused by Dr. McCracken's resignation, took his seat, having previously taken the oath of office and filed his bond.

After being warmly greeted by his colleagues, he expressed himself as follows: "Mr. Chairman and fellow-members: I am here for work and am willing to do my share of the business entrusted to me. I hope and expect you will assist me in performing the duties of my office."

Mr. Coburn, who is an excellent business man, then entered at once upon the duties of his office, and gave evidence that the residents of the Fifth Township will be represented by a wide-awake and conscientious official.

THE HOG RANCHES.

A largely signed petition was received from residents of Colma praying for relief from the unbearable hog ranch nuisance.

Jacob Bryan said the nuisance had assumed gigantic proportions, and physicians had told him if it were not for the brisk ocean breezes the people of Colma would suffer from a pestilence. He said the route of the proposed new boulevard ran right through the hog district.

The Board is disposed to grant relief, and in order to allow all sides an opportunity to be heard fixed September 5th as the date when all the hog ranchers and protesting citizens will be invited to appear and tell their respective stories.

RECLAMATION DISTRICT FIGHT.

Attorney James T. O'Keefe, representing Attorney Hall of Eureka, appeared, and instead of proceeding with the hearing of the application to form a reclamation district near Belmont, said in view of an opposition which had developed he would ask for a postponement. He said he believed the differences would be settled during the interim.

The objectors were represented by ex-Governor Budd, Ed. F. Fitzpatrick, Geo. C. Ross and District Attorney Bullock. The three first-named gentlemen appeared for various private interests, while the District Attorney appeared and protested on behalf of the county.

It developed during the discussion that in forming the district, which is advocated by several Eureka parties, that the Belmont slough and other smaller waterways would be dammed up, thus depriving the residents of that section of the shipping facilities which they now enjoy.

Mr. Ross said none of the parties who are interested in the section referred to had been consulted, and if they had would have unhesitatingly condemned the project, as its carrying out would mean great financial loss to all.

Mr. Bullock said the closing of the creek and sloughs, in addition to the damaging of the interests of private individuals, would inflict untold injury to the county highways in the vicinity.

The Board granted Mr. O'Keefe's

request for a continuance and Monday, October 2d, was the date fixed when the hearing would be undertaken. The Board ordered that no advantage be taken by the reclamation people of the delay thus granted.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The Menlo Park Parlor of the Native Sons petitioned for the postponement of the Britt-Nelson fight from September 9th.

On a vote the request was denied. All members voted aye, except McBain, who voted no.

COURTHOUSE AFFAIRS.

When the question of appointing an expert to pass upon the manner of the construction work of the new Courthouse came up, McBain said he had said all he cared to at a previous meeting, and it was now up to the Board to take further action.

Contractor Amwig was asked what his opinion was, and he replied he had nothing to say other than he had performed his work strictly in accord with the specifications.

Architect Dodge was asked for an expression of opinion, and he said the Board had a Superintendent of Construction to whom it should look for the proper carrying on of the work. He claimed his plans and specifications were all right, and that he had done more than was called for. Any dispute which may exist between the Board and contractor, he said, should be referred to the architect. He had heard a lot of indirect talk that things were not right, and he wanted to know exactly what it was. He wanted to know what the effect that he was not doing what was right made a matter of record. As far as employing an expert was concerned he had no objection, but he would employ one also to protect himself.

Superintendent of Construction Russell was called on for his views and he said he claimed the plans and specifications have been strictly complied with. He said if the Board did not have enough confidence in his ability to see that the interests of the county were properly looked after he would insist on their getting someone else in whom they could place more reliance. He said the contractors have always been willing to remedy any apparent defect, even though the specifications did not call for it.

The Board decided that inasmuch as accounts of the affair have been sent out it would be better to have an expert, and one will be appointed at the next meeting.—San Mateo Leader.

LABOR-DAY PICNIC AT UNION COURSE PARK.

The Labor Day Picnic at Union Course Park is assuming extra large proportions. Another valuable addition and one highly appreciated is the appearance of the South San Francisco Band. Lovers of good music will not miss this great treat. The games and prizes are simply wonders, and all are guaranteed a good time. The horse parade will be simply enchanting, and all games will be refereed by John L. Sullivan, assisted by Ed Graney and Gus Ruhlin, the Akron giant. Come early and enjoy the day with your friends.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

House and lot. House five rooms. Cash \$750. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale for a short time only the following choice property, at very reasonable prices. Now is the time to invest. Prices are constantly advancing.

Two lots, 100x140, south side of Grand avenue, in block 117.

One choice lot, 50x140 feet, south side Grand avenue, block 101.

Two fine lots, 100x140, north side of Miller avenue, block 126.

Three very fine lots, 180x140 feet, fronting three streets in block No. 134. Very desirable for cutting up into cottage lots.

Improved property, cottage three rooms and lot 25x140, central part of town.

All of above property on sewered streets, water pipes to lot line.

For prices and particulars enquire of E. E. Cunningham, Postoffice Building.

FOR SALE.

One-horse buggy. Good condition. For price enquire of R. UHL.

TO LET.

A fine flat of eight rooms, new, in heart of business district, on Grand avenue. Enquire at Postoffice.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of San Mateo, State of California. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. F. H. WADDELL, Defendant. No. 2726.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of San Mateo.

The People of the State of California send greeting to F. H. WaddeLL, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons; if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that, unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1905.

(Seal of the Superior Court.)

By CLAUDE FOX, Deputy Clerk.

JESSE W. LILIENTHAL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

H. E. Plymire, M. D. SURGEON. W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

TO LET.

The Del Paso Hotel of 21 rooms, on San Bruno avenue, South San Francisco, Cal. Inquire at Postoffice.

FOR SALE.

Lot and cottage of three rooms near business center, \$1000. For terms inquire at Postoffice.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Supply and demand about equal. Market steady with slight tendency to improvement on No. 1 stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice quality Nevada lambs being marketed; prices firm.

HOGS—Good offerings with prices firm for desirable weights, but weak for light weights.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—Prices quoted are per pound for all the cattle weigh alive delivered and weighed on San Francisco market.

CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 3¢@3½¢; 2nd quality, 2½¢@3¢; Thin Steers, 2½¢@2¾¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 2½¢@2¾¢; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 2¼¢@2½¢; third quality, 2¢@2¼¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs., 6¢; over 250 to 350 lbs., 5½¢@5¾¢; rough undesirable hogs, 4¢@4½¢; hogs weighing under 130 lbs., 5½¢.

STEER—No. 1 Wethers, 3¾¢@4¢; No. 1 E.w.s., 3¢@3½¢; Suckling Lambs, 4½¢@5¢ gross weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs. alive, gross weight, 4½¢@5¢; over 250 lbs., 3½¢@4¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market firm—First quality steers, 5¢@5½¢; second quality, 4½¢@4¾¢; third quality 4¢; thin steers, 3½¢@4¢; first quality cows and heifers, 4½¢@4¾¢; second quality, 3½¢@4¢; third quality, 3¼¢.

VEAL—Large, 6½¢@7½¢; medium, 5¢@5½¢; small, good, 8½¢@9½¢.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6¢@6½¢; light, 5¢@5½¢; Heavy Ewes, 5¢@5½¢; Light Ewes, 6¢@6½¢; Suckling Lambs, 8¢@8½¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8½¢@9¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 12½¢@14¢; picnic hams, 9½¢; Boiled Hams, skin on, 18½¢; skin off, 20½¢.

BACON—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 18¢; Light S. C. bacon, 16½¢; med. bacon, clear, 12½¢; L. med. bacon, clear, 12¢; clear, light bacon, 18½¢; clear ex. light bacon, 14¢.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl., \$12.00; do, hf. bbl., \$6.25; Family Beef, bbl., \$11.50; do, hf. bbl., \$6.00; Extra Mess, bbl., \$11.50; do, hf. bbl., \$6.00.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10½¢; do, light, 10½¢; do, Bellies, 11½¢; Clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf. bbls., \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf. bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are ½ lb.:

Tes.	½ bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	63¢	60¢	63¢	43¢	7¼¢
Cal. pure	104¢	103¢	103¢	103¢	11 1½¢

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.40; 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.30; 1s, \$1.30.

PRIMOS SALAD OIL—

Tierces—about 50 gallons.	\$ 40 gallon
5 gallon tins—1 per case.	45 " "
" " " " " "	40 " "
" " " " " "	65 " "
Quart Bottles 12 " "	1 85 dozen
Pint " " " "	1 00 " "
½ pint " " " "	85 " "

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G. W. HOLSTON, Agent or write PAUL SHUPP, D. F. & P. A., 16 South First St., San Jose, Cal.

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San Mateo, Cal.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....100,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL.....50,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....2,500.00

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San Mateo County Building and Loan Association.

Assets, - - - \$175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

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The past high reputation of this well-known house will be maintained.

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Express AND Delivery

Light hauling promptly attended to. Connections made with all trains.

Office with Wells, Fargo & Co., P. O. Building

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WOMAN AND HER PLACE.

I cannot for the life of me see why women should desire to be independent, or should wish to be man's equal. Life is robbed of half its charms when men recognize a woman on terms of equality.

There is a fine excitement when one first takes a hand at man's work. A thrill of comradeship—a sense of strength and purpose in life—but it hurts dreadfully when the time comes for a woman to feel the old womanish

The truth is, life has no new things to offer us, though we prate of woman's emancipation. No matter what foolish women, intoxicated with a breath of false freedom, may tell you, woman is essentially wife, homemaker, mother. Do not for a moment believe that as such she evinces weakness in character.

One of the weakest female characters I have ever known was a woman's right's woman. She addressed audiences with perfect ease and had a way of meeting men upon their own ground that infuriated the men and made all the women feel themselves suddenly disgracefully feminine.

Our husbands, in the palmy days of this lady (that is, in the days when she was palming herself off as a superior person while the rest of us were quietly attending to our own business), used to read the law to us and tell us what they would do if we dared to go about speechifying and leaving our families to starve.

We tried to hold up for her, but we finally gave it up, for we all really liked to keep house and take care of our children, and besides, somebody has got to stay at home and keep things going, and we decided that if any member of the family was to fool with politics and split the air with eloquence, rant around about reforms and otherwise distinguish himself, it had best be our husband.

I have a horror of women in public life. It is a great mistake to suppose that going about making speeches, organizing societies, circulating petitions and identifying oneself with "movements" indicates strength of character.

The strong woman is the woman who loves some reasonably good man with all her heart and asks no better fate than to rear his children and keep his home. Life means more to her than to any other living creature, if she is awake and aware of the divine privileges of mere living.

INCREASING CHANCES FOR SUCCESS.

Losing one's job is often a blessing in disguise. My advice to the young man who loses his job is to stay out of a job permanently. If your employer discharges you—don't try to hire yourself to anybody else, unless it be to a rich trust or great company of one of another kind. Get into the service of a big company, or go into business for yourself—even though it be selling buttons or shoe strings. I knew a young man in Chicago whose employer "fired" him for sheer incompetence. The poor fellow tried to get work and failed utterly. Then he got an option on a corner lot, sold the option at a profit of \$20,000, and is now a leading real estate man. Another real estate man, who is worth \$2,000,000, was launched on the road to success by being practically kicked out of the office of another real estate man. He starved for two years, but finally things began to clear up. To-day he could buy out his old employer four times over. The same thing is true of several of the most successful insurance agents in this old town. If you are not an expert in some line, get back to the soil and begin selling peanuts or working on commission. On the contrary, if you can secure a position with

some really big concern, take it, tend to your business, be generous with your time, do overwork, never kick, act as if the business were your own, plug steadily and silently, and you'll win. Big companies want that kind of a man, even if he isn't brilliant, and it is only a question of time when your reward will come in a position of responsibility and trust, with correspondingly good salary.

Everybody cannot be a millionaire; everybody cannot be a high salaried employee; everybody cannot be a successful retailer. It is a sad fact that somebody must do the work of the laborer. The majority of the people must work hard for small pay. But in the present system of industry the grade method is the rule. Some men go to the top and get rich; some stay at the bottom and remain comparatively poor. But in the bottom ranks there are a few who want to climb, and it is to that kind of young men that this philosophy is addressed.

THE UNITED STATES' FIAT IS LAW.

The questions which are liable to arise under the assertion of the Monroe doctrine will not come by a frontal attack, by any broad and unqualified denial of our right to maintain that doctrine as a rule of national safety. In the long process of years I think we can safely say that there has been gradually accumulated such a weight of assent upon the part of foreign nations to our right to assert and maintain this doctrine that it is no longer open to question. But the way in which cause of war may arise will be, if at all, by the conflict of rights—the existence of rights on the part of foreign powers against American republics and the result of the enforcement of those rights of foreign powers against the American republics coming in conflict with this doctrine which we assert for our own safety and preservation.

All sovereignty in this world is held upon the condition of performing the duties of sovereignty; that the citizens of other powers are protected within the territory; that the rules of international law are observed; that national obligations are faithfully kept. And while we assert that we are entitled to say that no foreign power shall undertake to control an American republic, that no foreign power shall take possession, with or without the will of an American people, of their territory, that assertion is justified only upon the same conditions.

We don't undertake to say that the republics of Central and South America are to be relieved from their international obligations. We don't undertake to say that the powers of Europe shall not enforce their rights against these members of the sisterhood of nations.

It is only when the enforcement of those rights comes to the point of taking possession of the territory of any American people that we say that it is inconsistent with the peace and safety of the United States. And we cannot say it with justice unless we also say that the American republics are themselves to be just. The United States is sovereign to-day on this continent, and its fiat is law.

SOCIETY WOMEN "GREATEST MODERN PEST."

If asked to give advice as to the most important step in your preparation for the ardent and exacting duties of life, I would say, first, that every woman, no matter what her wealth or position in society, should at least for a time become self-supporting in some field of modern usefulness; should make her own living independently, at least for a time.

Above all things, I would warn you against becoming that greatest of modern pests, the idle society woman, who devotes her time to the performance of what she calls social duties or following after social pleasures.

THE GROWTH OF WASHINGTON.

Its Population Increasing at a Surprisingly Rapid Rate.

A census just taken by the Washington police shows that the national capital's population is increasing at a surprisingly rapid rate. A city built to order for purposes of government and lacking manufactures, shipping and wholesale trade, Washington has developed along lines peculiarly its own. It has had to grow in default of any natural advantages as a center of commerce or industry. Overshadowed by Baltimore, only forty miles distant, and with no territory of its own to draw on for population or business, the city was long condemned to isolation and to such slow and painful growth as it could achieve through the broadening of the Federal service and the Federal government's activities. What population it had it attracted simply and solely because it was the seat of Federal power, and to the present time its character as a capital still wholly dominates its character as a city.

There are indications, however, in the census just taken that Washington is beginning to grow as a city faster than it is growing as a seat of government. Since 1890, certainly, the population of the District of Columbia has expanded out of ratio to any expansion in the limits of the Federal service. The census of 1890 showed a total of 230,392 inhabitants in the Federal district. By 1900 the total had increased to 278,718. This gave Washington a percentage of increase for the decade of 20.9—a higher rate than that reached by Philadelphia. This discovery caused some surprise, for it suggested that in spite of its handicaps as a non-manufacturing town the national capital could still compete for population with two great nearby centers of industry and commerce like Philadelphia and Baltimore. The census of this year gives evidence of still more remarkable progress. According to the police figures the population of Washington is now 322,572—a gain over 1900 of 43,854. This is within 5,000 of the total gains between 1890 and 1900. It shows for the five-year period a percentage of increase of 15.03. Expansion at the same rate for the next five years would give the national capital a percentage of increase for the decade of 30.06 and a population in 1910 of 336,000. Few cities on the Atlantic seaboard are likely to outstrip such a record.

Washington now stands fifteenth in the list of our great cities. In 1890 it stood thirteenth. Detroit and Milwaukee both passed it in 1900. Detroit's total going to 285,704 and Milwaukee's to 285,315. These two western cities are still gaining population rapidly, and they may hold their own against Washington in 1910. But New Orleans—now twelfth in rank—is in some danger of being outgrown by all three. New Orleans' population in 1900 was 287,104, and its percentage of growth from 1890 to 1900 was only 18.6. Unless that growth is rapidly accelerated, New Orleans will fall to fifteenth place and Washington will rise to fourteenth. Evidently the charms of the Federal capital as a place of residence are beginning to make themselves felt. No city in the United States offers more to its inhabitants and very few offer so much. The natural growth of the Federal government insures a steady and splendid development to the capital, and that development will continue to attract population, if it does not directly encourage manufacturing and general business. Washington has outlived its period of stagnation and dependence, and a few decades more will see it a solidly populous and prosperous as well as a rarely inspiring and beautiful city.

Wanted to Be Let Alone.

"What's the matter, old man?" he said, as they met the next morning. "You look blue."

"I feel blue."

"But last night you were the jolliest member of our party."

"I felt jolly."

"You acted like a boy just let out of school."

"I felt like one."

"You said that your wife had gone away for the first time in three years, and there wasn't anyone to say a word if you went home and kicked over the hall clock."

"I remember it."

"You said that if you stayed out until 4 o'clock there was no one to look at you reproachfully and sigh and make you feel mean."

"Yes; and I stayed out until 4 o'clock, didn't I?"

"You certainly did."

"And I gave a warwhoop on the front doorstep."

"Yes; and you sang a verse from a comic opera song and tried to dance a jig."

"Yes; and my wife missed that train. Now, please go away and let me alone."

—Tilt-Bits.

Browning's Perseverance.

One of Browning's letters is a reply to a young poet who wrote asking Browning's advice about publishing a volume of poems. The reply, in part, is as follows and may serve a useful purpose to young poets of to-day as well: "It sounds strange and almost sad to me that I should be imagined of authority in this kind. I who for years could not get a line printed except at my own expense, and I began half a century ago or more."

Youthful Jurors.

A coroner in England points out the little known fact that all persons there over 12 years of age can be called upon as jurors.

A girl seldom refuses to eat corn from the cob unless she has store teeth.

OUR OLD MAINEVILLE BAND



The runnin' gear was yaller, but the waggin' it was red. An' feather plumes, red, white and blue, adorned each horse's head. An' with them six horses prancin' with all their might and main, Such an inspirin' spectacle I'll never see again.

Talk about yer simph'n' concerts, with their furbelows and frills, An' yer recitals an' yer prodigies, with their quavers an' their trills—Why, fer real soul-stirrin' music, I'd have you understand, These new-fangled doin's ain't a patch on our old Maineville aBnd.

That 'ere band has a history. Way back in sixty-two It marched away with banners gay to cheer the Boys in Blue. An' when the war was over and back they'd come to stay There warn't as many, not by half, as when they marched away.

So we alibst had to make the hull thing over, so to speak. An' we gathered in the school house fer to practice twice a week; An' we'd parade on Decoration Day, when 'twas hot enough to brile— But we didn't care, when the women folks 'ud wave their hands and smile.

John Clinton was the leader (he was Mayor of Mainsville, too). An' ef you'd a bit of talent, why, he'd get it out o' you; An' there was Tufts an' Stevens, Eastman, Gliky, Owens, Shawan, Legge and Cain, Dwinell and Shields (the tuba player), Develius, Witham and McClain.

Of course there's lots of others, their sons and their grandsons— In all more'n three hundred—but them are the oldest ones. That did the organizin'; but Death's devastatin' hand Has only spared three fellers from that first old Maineville Band.

An' then our great band waggin'—'twas the regulation kind— With the driver's seat high up in front an' the drummer's up behind, An' 'toter seats sloped grajerly, and—well, I'll explain to you By sayin' they resembled jest a great, big, shaller U.

'Twas built right here in Maineville, an' the blacksmith bossed the job— His surname slips my mem'ry, but his given name was Bob— An' old "Daddy" Stearns he made the wheels, so powerful, strong and fit. That 'thou' five and forty years have passed, they're strong and stiddy yit.

They subscribed six hundred dollars fer to fix up that old band, But the buildin' didn't cost much, fer the hull town took a hand, An' the Squire an' the Mayor'd come in whenever work was slack, An' the minister 'ud often doff his coat an' take a whack.

We played our first engagement in the year of fifty-nine. Down to Mason, on July the Fourth, the weather it was fine. An' as we started playin', with the drum a goin' thr-r-r! That 'ere part of Warren county was a credit to the map.

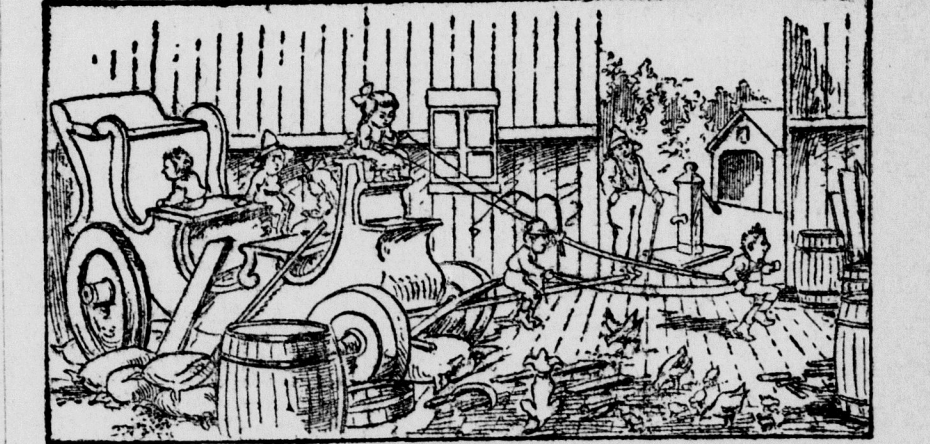
One't a week we gave a concert so the Maineville folks could hear, An' we made a heap o' money at engagements fer a year. But at night when home returnin' we'd wake our kith an' kin, An' rouse the sleepin' echoes with the strains of "Home Agin'."

Well, the band got so famous they was wanted everywhere. To play at celebrations, sir, an' at the County Fair, An' at Lebanon an' Wilmington, an' as far as Morrowtown, In fact from several counties did glowin' praise resound.

But now the organization that was once the city's pride Is busted up, an' all the boys are scattered fer and wide. One's in the Legislatur, and one's an actor great, An' one in Congress represents this dees- trict of the State.

An' now the old band waggin, with all its glory shed, Like a faded specter of the past it stands in Stephen's shed. An' sometimes when children play in it, it heaves a creaky sigh, As if longin' for its cronies, and the days that have gone by.

But, like the old band waggin', I am shabby now and old. An' I can't late soon to take a trip where all the streets are gold. But I feel sure that some old comrade will grasp me by the hand An' say, "Member how we used to play in that Old Maineville Band?" —St. Louis Chronicle.



PLANTS BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

It has been known for some time that plant life is affected favorably by electric light, and now it appears that acetylene gas light acts in a similar manner. Some interesting experiments in this direction have recently been conducted by Mr. M. J. Jorns of Cornell Agricultural College, with striking results.

Plants exposed during the night to the illumination of acetylene gas grew to twice the size of those left to the nursing of the sun only, and vegetables attained dimensions double those which were unassisted in the matter of illumination.

The accompanying illustration shows very clearly the difference in growth made by plants under the two different conditions. The plant in bloom was stimulated by acetylene gas at night, while the less matured one depended on sunlight only.

The experiments were carried on through three months in a hothouse. This house was divided into two parts by a curtain. This curtain was hung in such a way that each half of the house received the same illumination from the sun. The beds on each side were exactly alike, not only in size, but in location and contents. If a lily was planted in a certain part of a bed on one side, another of the same species and age was set out in the same part of the corresponding bed on the other. An equipment consisting of twelve 35-candle power acetylene lamps was erected on one side of the curtain. Ordinary tin reflectors over each light threw their rays downward upon the soil. The lights were run whenever it was dark, the length of time ranging from nine to fourteen hours, according to the period of daylight. The soil, temperature and amount of mixture were as nearly the

same on each side of the curtain as it was possible to make them.

The plants on the acetylene side in many instances matured twice as fast as those on the other side of the partition. Radishes, onions and several other kinds of plants which develop their edible parts below the surface of the ground were found to have pursued their usual course, except that they grew twice as fast as those not placed under the influence of the acetylene light.

TOO MUCH ATHLETICS.

Tennis and Sprinting Apt to Induce Weakness of the Heart.

Prof. James, of the University of Illinois, says that an investigation of some years has convinced him that much evil has resulted from college athletics, according to the Boston Globe.

College athletes, he finds, bring on by overexertion a number of ills, of which the worst and most common is weakness of the heart, that, developing with maturity, unfits the victim for continued efficient effort in business, and eventually carries him off before his time.

Sprinting and tennis he believes to be the two sports which work the most havoc with the heart.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said that a condition which often promoted long life was prudently poor health at an early age. He meant by this that a man, like President Roosevelt, who might say in our own time, who in his youth had to husband his strength, and by slow and careful process develop the good health that he lacked, would be more likely to escape the dangers of overexertion, in which the careless giant was tempted to indulge.

Still, given strength and good health in the beginning, moderate exercise of one's powers cannot fail to be a source of renewed strength as well as of healthful enjoyment.

HUBBY--A HELPLESS BABY.



A helpless baby! That is what a wife who loves her husband usually succeeds in making

of him—a great big, overgrown, bawling baby, writes Virginia Lee.

While she doesn't actually trot him on her knee she trots her knees after him from the moment he enters the house until the moment he leaves.

She trots his collar out for him. All bosh. If she keeps it where it belongs and teaches him where it is kept, she is doing him a greater kindness than by searching for it and laying it in his hands. Then, too, she delights in laying out his clean shirt. Bosh again. He did those things for himself before he was married. It is as easy to hang up a towel after using it as it is to throw it over the foot of the bed or across a chairback. Yet loving wives fondly believe that it is their duty to chase after that towel and hang it up. They fold up newspapers for men who are perfectly able to fold their own.

Do you set away your husband's boots and shoes? Do you fold up his ties and lay them neatly in his bureau drawer? Do you trot, trot, trot after him? If he expresses a desire for anything, do you, wife that loves him, hop up and "run and fetch it"? Do you?

Then stop. It takes a man just about a week to form the habit of being "waited upon." It takes a wife a lifetime to break him of the habit.

It is an injustice to the man. If you are called away, how can that poor husband find his clothes? How could he keep the top of the dresser straight and tidy without you there to fold things up and lay them away? How could he, after three days alone, find his way among the old newspapers and boots and shoes that would litter the floor?

HONOR ETHAN ALLEN.

Monument Erected to the Memory of the Hero of Ticonderoga.

This year on the holiday known in Vermont as Bennington Battle Day, there was dedicated on the farm at

one time owned by General Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, a tower in memory of the hero of Ticonderoga. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior and a direct descendant of Ethan Allen, was present as the

official representative of President Roosevelt.

The farm, of 300 acres, is located within the limits of the city of Burlington, about three miles from the City Hall. Before the time of the Revolution it was owned by a stanch Tory, who on account of his disloyalty to the then embryo State of Vermont was forced to leave the country. His estate was subsequently confiscated by the State of Vermont and the property turned over to the land commissioner of the State. By him it was sold to General Ethan Allen, and he was living upon it at the time of his death, in 1789.

In 1902 the farm was purchased by W. J. Van Patten, of Burlington, and he presented that part of the farm known as Indian Rock, a bluff, from the summit of which the Adirondacks and Green mountains are seen, to the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on condition that they take steps without delay to erect on the rock a memorial tower to Vermont's great hero, General Ethan Allen. The project was pushed by the society with considerable enthusiasm and the necessary funds secured.

The tower is of a bold military order. The dimensions are 40 feet high, 24 feet square at the base and 20 feet at the narrow part, the battlements being wide enough so that the top corresponds in size with the base.

The name Indian Rock has been given to the spot by reason of the legend, which is said to be well established, that it was the point of outlook for the Indians for long ages before the white man came into this country. The rock has an elevation of nearly 200 feet and affords an extensive view in all directions.

The Engagement Broken Off.

A young lady not far away from this town recently had a quarrel with her beau and returned to him all the letters and little gifts she had received from him during their courtship. He, not to be outdone, sent her a half dozen boxes of face powder, and with them a note explaining that he had probably carried that much away on his coat collar.—Princeton (Mo.) Post.

Home for the Unemployed.

Berlin has erected a huge building resembling a factory, where the unemployed—whole families—are received and provided for. But no one must take advantage of this hospitality more than five times in three months.

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official representative of President Roosevelt.

MALARIA A Poison Breathed into the System

The air arising from low, marshy places, damp cellars, stagnant ponds and pools and from decaying vegetable matter, as well as the gases from sewers, is loaded with germs of malarial poison. The water we drink, that has not been properly filtered and purified, is also full of these germs and microbes, and as we daily breathe and drink millions of these into the system, to be absorbed by the blood, the entire body begins to feel the effects of the poison. The most common form of Malaria is "chills and fever," but when the blood is thoroughly saturated with the poison it becomes so weak and polluted that abscesses, carbuncles, boils, sores, ulcers and other skin diseases result. Malaria also affects the liver, kidneys, bowels and stomach, producing a chronic state of biliousness that often results in jaundice or some malignant fever. In cases of Malaria the blood must be purified before the body can regain its natural health. S. S. S. contains purifying and tonic properties possessed by no other blood medicine, and is the ideal remedy for the treatment of Malaria. It destroys the germs of the disease and builds up the weakened, polluted circulation. It enters into the blood and forces out every particle of poison and waste matter and adds strength and activity to it. S. S. S. improves the appetite and digestion, tones up the entire system by its alterative and purifying action, and Malaria, with all its bad effects, is permanently driven from the system. Book on the blood and any medical advice, without charge. **THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

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Best Tree Wash and Prune Dip **GREENBANK** Powdered Caustic Soda and Pure Potash
T. W. JACKSON & CO., 123 California St., SAN FRANCISCO

A Valuable Secret.

Squire Hayrix—I seed a advertisement in th's paper 'tother day, sayin' ez heow fer a dollar yew could learn heow t' make fence posts last; so I took an' sent on th' dollar.

Deacon Cornstuck—An' did yew find out?

Squire Hayrix—Yes, by hen! Th' feller wrote back an' sed th' best way ter make 'em last wuz t' make th' fence furst.

The Classification of Our Banks

There are four kinds of Banks: The Commercial, making call loans on Commercial paper; the Savings Society, making loans on lands and bonds; the Building and Loan Society, making loans on lands and buildings; and the Pawn Shop, making loans on jewelry and other personal property, each making a specialty of certain kinds of security, each different in character from the other and every one filling its niche in the world's finance and all making money.

But, surprising as it may seem, the Building and Loan Society is the only form of banking that distributes all the profits of the bank to the public that does business with and through it.

The money deposited by investors is loaned out to borrowers able to furnish first mortgages on real estate as security. The interest received from the borrowers for the use of the money, pays the running expenses of the Association and leaves a balance of 6 per cent to be divided proportionately among the depositors. It is on this basis that the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco is being run. Their financial standing is of the highest and it behooves any person desiring to deposit their savings in an absolutely sound institution, to investigate the merits of the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco.—Los Angeles Times, July 18th.

From Germany.

About everything and everybody down in Walldoboro, Me., came originally from Germany, and one man, John E. White, has an apple tree which he claims was brought from Germany, 150 years ago. It is four feet in diameter and still bears large and luscious fruit.

A Golden Opportunity for Young People.

There are hundreds of young men and women throughout the State working at unconsentual employment and at low wages who would be glad to better their condition, if they knew how. We call the attention of all such to the advertisement of the San Francisco Business College appearing in this issue. This college finds positions for hundreds of young people each year.

Similar, but Different.

Wife—Why, George, I'm surprised that you should spend \$5 for a hat! Husband—Huh! That's nothing. You paid \$12 for yours.

Wife—I never did anything of the kind. I had it charged to you.

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair; beautiful hair, without a single gray line in it. Have a little pride. Keep young just as long as you can.

"I am fifty-seven years old, and until recently my hair was very gray. But in a few weeks Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my hair so now there is not a gray hair to be seen."—J. W. HANSON, Boulder Creek, Cal.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at **SARAPANELLA, PA.** **CHERRY PECTURAL.**

At the Play.
"She handles the part exceptionally well. That outburst of jealousy in the first act was one of the best things I ever saw."

"No wonder. Her understudy took the part the night before and made a decided hit."—Detroit Tribune.

At Bacon Ridge.
Silas—I can't see how Crawford can wrap himself up in two blankets and be comfortable these sultry nights.

Cyrus—That's faith. The Farmer's Almanac predicted a cool snap this week and you can't convince Crawford it isn't here.

Bliss That Blisters.
"Tis bliss indeed to stroll beneath the maple boughs so green accompanied by the girl you love and to squeeze her hand unseen, but, oh, the queer sensation when her ruby lips you smack just as a measly, woolly worm goes crawling down your back."

Synonymous.
"So he said I was a polished gentleman, did he?"

"Well—yes. It was the same thing."

"Ah! What was the exact word?"

"He said you were a slippery fellow."—Cleveland Leader.

Official Suggestion.
Victim—I want to prefer a charge against this man, but I hardly know the proper one to make.

Policeman—What did he do?

Victim—Hit me with a piece of ice.

Policeman—Well, you might charge him with carrying congealed weapons.

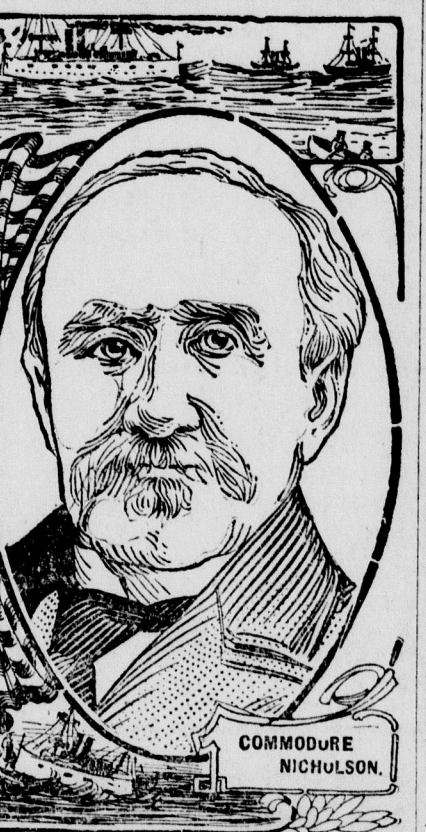
But It's Rocky.
Professor—What is the deepest science?

Student—Geology.

Professor—Why do you think so?

Student—Because it runs into the earth.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA



COMMODORE Somerville Nicholson of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peru-na has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Our army and our navy are the natural protection of our country. Peru-na is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the army and navy.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements. Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known and efficient remedy, Peru-na.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Didn't Know His Man.
"I saw our Congressman this morning," said the secretary of the corporation, "and he gave me to understand that under no circumstances would he lend his vote to further our scheme."

"Say, what's the matter with you, anyway?" queried the president, "any school boy ought to know better than to expect a Congressman to lend his vote. Go and hunt him up again and give him the combination of the safe."

We want hope. We want encouragement. Speak of good things. Tell your friends of the value of "Old Gilt Edge Whisky" as a stimulant if they look all run down. Wholesale at 29-31 Battery st., S. F. Wichman, Lutgen & Co.

Unless we put our religion and our treasure in the same thing, religion will always be sacrificed.

Tonic for impaired health. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco. Kentucky Favorite Whiskey unsurpassed for medicinal purposes.

Women are so pessimistic that they get a good deal of pleasure out of life by being surprised that something awful didn't happen.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Reputation is what men and women think of us; character is what God knows of us.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 381 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

When a husband and wife let it be known that they occupy separate apartments, it's a sign that they are trying to break into society.



Knicker—Why do you call your auto "Taxes"? Bocker—Because folks dodge it so.—New York Sun.

Business—"How much have you got, Billy?" "Fourpence." "I've got twopence. Let's put it together and go halves!"—Punch.

"They say there's no chance for the rich in the next world." "That's probably the reason they're getting most everything here!"—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Goodley—Her age really surprised me. She doesn't look 28, does she? Mrs. Snapper—Not now; but I suppose she did at one time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nell—Somebody told me to-day that I was handsome. Bell—When was that? Nell—To-day. Belle—No; I mean when were you handsome.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An unknown commodity: Rachel—Vader! Cohen—Yah. Rachel—I want some spending money. Cohen—Spending money? Vat kind of money is dot?—Town Topics.

Teacher—What great difficulty was Demosthenes compelled to surmount before he became an orator? Softmore—He had to learn how to talk Greek.—Philadelphia Press.

She—When should a young widow discard her weeds? He—Oh, I don't know, but I suppose she should cut them just as soon as she wants to raise a second crop of orange blossoms.—Baltimore Herald.

Mother—Oh, you bad boy! Dirty hands again! I'm afraid you're a hopeless case. Tommy (eagerly)—Oh, ma! does "hopeless" mean you're going to give up talkin' about it?—Philadelphia Press.

An absent-minded butcher was asked by a young mother to weigh her baby. He put the little one on the scales, and, glancing at the dial, remarked: "Just nine pounds, bones and all. Shall I remove the bones?"—Ex.

An Oklahoma man has discovered that there were department stores in ancient Hebrew days. He quotes the fourteenth verse in the fourteenth chapter of Job: "All my appointed time will I wait, till my change come."—Ex.

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed a rheumatic patient, "I suffer dreadfully with my hands and feet." "But, my dear sir," rejoined the physician, "just try to think how much inconvenience you would suffer without them."—London Tit-Bits.

"I understand," began the large, scrappy-looking ward politician, "dat youse had a piece in your paper callin' me a thief." "You have been misinformed, sir," said the editor, calmly; "this paper publishes only news."—Cleveland Leader.

"What's the matter?" asked the optimist; "I thought your uncle had left you \$100,000?" "He did," replied the pessimist, "but confound it, he provides in his will that I've got to use \$150 of it to buy him a tombstone."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Why do so many actors insist on playing Shakespeare?" "I suspect," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "that it's because they can take all the credit if they succeed, and blame the public's lack of literary taste if they fail."—Washington Star.

She—I'm glad we went. It was an excellent performance—and for such a charitable purpose. Her Husband—Yes, indeed! We all feel a thrill of satisfaction when we do something for charity and get the worth of our money at the same time.—London Tit-Bits.

Patient—Great Scott! Doctor, that's an awful bill for one week's treatment! Physician—My dear fellow, if you knew what an interesting case yours was, and how strongly I was tempted to let it go to a post-mortem, you wouldn't grumble at a bill three times as big as this.—Chicago Tribune.

"If yoh husban' beats you, mebbe you kin hab him sent to de whippin'-pos," said Mrs. Potomac Jackson. "If my husban' ever beats me," said Mrs. Tolliver Grapevine, "dey kin send him to de whippin'-pos if dey wants to. But dey'll have to wait till he gets out'n de hospital."—Washington Star.

A Southern planter was asking one of his colored servants about her wedding. "Yes, suh," she said, "it was jes' the finest weddin' you ever see—six bridesmaids, flowers everywhere, hundreds of guests, music, an' er heap er prayin'." "Indeed," commented her master. "And I suppose Sambo looked as handsome as any of them." An embarrassed pause. "Well, no—not 'xactly, suh. Would yer believe it, dat fool nigger neber shower up!"

A farm laborer was working in a field by the roadside one cold day, when a clergyman came along the road and stopped to speak to him. "Plenty of work for you this weather, John?" he called out. "Ah!" said John, "I don't know when I don't have work, no matter what weather comes." "That's hard, John," said the clergyman; "but wait till you get to the place of rest, then you will have no work to do." "Humph!" grumbled John, "you needn't tell me! They'll find a job for John, never fear! It will be: 'Now, John, polish up the sun!' John, you might hang out the stars! 'John, be quick, now and light up the moon!' No no, parson, there ain't no place of rest for John."

Wit, when we amateurs engage in it, is sometimes pretty glibly.

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TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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